

BND violated Israel ban — Spiegel

HAMBURG (R) — The German secret service (BND) violated an explicit decision by the government's security council by trying to ship military hardware to Israel, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported Saturday. The magazine said that in February the security council — comprising security experts from the chancellery and the foreign and defence ministries — discussed an Israeli request for a Soviet air defence system, but expressed reservations about sending it either tanks or the SA-6 defence system. In March, the head of the security council informed the Israeli embassy and the German defence ministry of the decision to reject the request, Spiegel said. Nevertheless, the BND went ahead with plans to send the equipment and never told police or customs authorities about the secret delivery, the magazine said. Last week, officials in Hamburg seized a shipment of vehicles bound for Israel. The Soviet-built hardware, requested by Israel's Mossad secret service for testing, was supplied from stocks of the East German military, disclosed when Germany united last year, government officials here have said. The military trucks and air defence hardware were declared as "agricultural goods."



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

Palestinians continue peace marches

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — In the occupied West Bank town of Jenin, over 1,000 Palestinians Saturday staged a peace march, chanting "Yes to peace" and carrying placards that said "All of us for a just peace" and "Yes to a peace conference in Madrid." In the West Bank town of Nablus, supporters of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction gathered outside the Rockefeller Museum carrying olive branches and shouting peace slogans supporting the Madrid conference. Police dispersed the group and detained two demonstrators. Only Gaza City in the Gaza Strip remained under curfew, Saturday, the army command said. On Friday, the Israeli army command clamped curfews on Palestinian towns throughout the West Bank and on Gaza City, containing over 300,000 Palestinians to their homes until Sunday. In the West Bank city of Ramallah, over 400 Palestinians marched in support of the conference with olive branches and balloons as cars honked support, Arab reporters said.

Volume 16 Number 4845

AMMAN SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1991, RABIE' ALTHANI 26, 1412

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

2 killed, 4 injured in Belfast blast

BELFAST (R) — Two people were killed and at least four injured when an Irish guerrilla bomb blast ripped through the military wing of a Belfast hospital Saturday. The explosion devastated the hospital where British soldiers and police injured in the fight against Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas are treated. The IRA said in a call to a Belfast radio station that it was responsible for the explosion. A hospital spokesman said two people were killed and four, including a child, were injured. Witnesses said they believed several more people may have been hurt. Fire crews rushed from all over Belfast to the scene of devastation but rescuers had to be held back at one stage for fear of a ruptured gas pipe. The hospital is kept under tight security to prevent guerrilla attacks by the IRA with a perimeter fence surrounding the military wing.

Georgia halts registration of parties

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Georgia, in a step apparently aimed against fledgling opposition movements, has halted the registration of new political parties, a local journalist said Saturday. He said the Georgian parliament voted Friday to suspend a law it passed in August allowing new parties to register. The suspension, prompted by a request from the Georgian prosecutor's office, appeared directed against the National Independence Party and National Democratic Party, both fierce opponents of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia. The opposition has been locked in a trial of strength with Mr. Gamsakhurdia for the past two months, accusing him of acting like a dictator and trampling on the rights of ethnic minorities.

Moroccan students to stand trial

RABAT (R) — Dozens of leftist and Muslim fundamentalist Moroccan university students will stand trial next week after clashes in which more than 40 people were seriously hurt, lawyers said Saturday. A total of 20 students from the leftist Kaayidine movement and supporters of the outlawed Adil Wal Islam Muslim fundamentalist movement had been charged with disturbing the peace and assault in Oujda, they added. A further, 26 had been charged in Fez, home of Morocco's largest university with 80,000 students, they said. Fifteen hospitalised students also risked being brought to court (see page 2).

Sudanese leader in Libya

NICOSIA (R) — Sudan's military leader Omar Hassan Al Bashir arrived in Tripoli Saturday for talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi on the Middle East peace conference, opposed by both countries. "The visit falls in the framework of continued consultations ... particularly given the current critical period which the Arab Nation is going through," the Libyan news agency JANA quoted Lieutenant-General Bashir as saying on arrival. Several anti-Madrid peace conference demonstrations were held in Libya and Sudan in the past three days. JANA said Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jaber, a member of Libya's Revolution Command Council, greeted Gen. Bashir at Tripoli airport. Libya and Sudan signed an integration agreement in March 1990 to prepare for a full merger of the two countries by 1994.

Greek premier leaves Turkey

ISTANBUL (R) — Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis left Istanbul Saturday after an eight-hour visit to attend the enthronement of Bartholomew I as patriarch of the world's 250 million Eastern Orthodox Christians. Mr. Mitsotakis headed a 130-strong delegation of ministers, members of parliament and senior officials. The patriarchate has been based in Istanbul for 1,500 years. Bartholomew was elected on Oct. 22 to succeed Demetrios I, who died on Oct. 3 (see page 2).

Bilateral talks begin in Madrid today

Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet Israeli team; snags remain over Syrian-Israeli talks but prospects good

Focus of joint team's discussions today to be venue for further talks

Special from Madrid

A JOINT JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN delegation, meets with an Israeli team Sunday in the second phase of the Middle East peace process launched with a three-day conference which adjourned Friday but last-minute snags remained over bilateral Syrian-Israeli talks. The delegation, which will have five Jordanians and five Palestinians and headed by Abdul Salam Majali, will meet with a five-member Israeli team at the Palacio de Paron and the first item on the agenda is expected to be the finalisation of a venue for bilateral talks to deal with the essential elements of the Arab-Israeli conflict in their various dimensions. In addition to Dr. Majali, the Jordanian team will comprise Awad Al Khaldi, Abdul Hafez Ma'ra, Walid Khaldi and Mohammad Adwan. The composition of the Palestinian or

Israeli delegation was not immediately known. The meeting will mostly focus on a venue for holding the separate bilateral talks between the Jordanian side of the delegation and Israelis and the Palestinian side and Israelis. The joint delegation will split into Jordanian and Palestinian sides after the first round of talks, but a Palestinian delegate will be included in the Jordanian side and vice-versa. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa was meeting Dr. Majali late Saturday for coordination ahead of Sunday's meeting amid reports that he had left the Spanish capital amid a lingering conflict over the venue for Syrian-Israeli bilateral talks. Israel, in a bid to secure what it sees as another line of legitimacy in the Arab eyes, is insisting that the talks switch to the Middle East, rotating between the concerned Arab state and the Jewish state. The Arabs are resisting this

approach, saying that the talks should be held in a neutral venue prior to reaching specific agreements on the basic issues at stake. Hopes were high that the Syrian-Israeli conflict over venue would be settled Saturday night and the two sides could meet Sunday. Spanish officials said they had set aside part of their foreign ministry to host the talks. A technical institute in the heart of Madrid has been designated for the Lebanese-Israeli talks. The U.S. has said that the bilateral talks should begin within 10 days after adjournment of the peace conference. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who is scheduled to leave Madrid Sunday, was playing golf Saturday but his senior aides were closely involved in trying to sort out the Syrian-Israeli dispute over venue for talks. Another Syrian position opposed by the Israelis is that the separate bilateral talks be

held at the same building so that the Arab sides could coordinate. The Israeli reasons were apparent in remarks by Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that the Arabs were unlikely to make concessions if they were allowed to consult each other during the negotiations. "You will only get the lowest common denominator, and I mean the lowest," he told reporters. Informal sources said Cairo was losing its bid to host the four separate sets of bilateral talks — Jordanian-Israeli, Palestinian-Israeli, Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli — as the Arab sides remained firm on their position. Syria was also not very enthusiastic about Washington as the venue, apparently because of fears that the powerful pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. could influence the course and outcomes of the discussions. Other suggested compromise

venues include Rhodes and Cyprus, according to sources. The Arab sides are also anxious not to let go of Madrid, particularly that they believe in the continuity of the process that was kicked off Wednesday, when the historic peace conference was opened in the Spanish capital, and that the peace conference, co-sponsored by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, could be reconvened by consensus. The Palestinian side will discuss with their Israeli interlocutors all aspects of the Palestinian dimension of the Arab-Israeli conflict, while the Jordanian side will focus on the Jordanian dimension. Unconfirmed reports said Faisal Husseini and Hani Ashrawi, head and member respectively of a Palestinian "guidance committee," had left for Morocco for a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Mr. Husseini who is also over-



Abdul Salam Majali

all head of the Palestinian side of the joint delegation, and Dr. Ashrawi had been excluded from the negotiations, but are directing the actual negotiating team. "The first issue to be discussed Sunday will be the venue for holding the bilateral talks," Dr. Majali told the Jordan Television. "We'd rather have Madrid as the venue for reasons known by everybody, but we have no objection to moving the talks to any neutral capital, whether in Europe or elsewhere," he said. "The venue might be changed again after the talks start," he said.



Haider Abdul Shafi

Haider Abdul Shafi, head of the Palestinian negotiators, underlined the coordination between the two sides in the joint delegation and also emphasised the Palestinians' desire that Madrid remain the venue for the bilateral talks. Dr. Abdul Shafi reaffirmed that the basis for negotiations with Israel will be Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which call for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war, and that the Palestinians do not oppose having an interim period of self-rule until Israel complete withdrawing from the occupied lands.

Israeli politicians pessimistic

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's right-wing agriculture minister and a leader of the opposition Labour Party had little hope Saturday for the Middle East peace talks. The two spoke as disagreement was reported from Madrid over whether to return to the bargaining table with Israel to discuss arrangements for keeping the Middle East peace talks going. Syria insists on a delay of several days following the first stage of the conference that wrapped up Friday. The head of Israel's government press office, Yossi Olmert, speaking to Israeli army radio from Madrid, said he was beginning to doubt Syrian readiness to participate in the peace talks. "If there is really Syrian readiness to go through with this process as agreed on beforehand, this looks to me today much less clear than it did, than I hoped it would look even three days ago," Mr. Olmert said.

Agriculture Minister Rafael Eytan, head of the right-wing Thomet Party, asserted that the Arabs proved in their speeches "that they have no honest intentions for peace" and called any hope of the conference leading to peace an "illusion." "They (the Arabs) have no intention of negotiating in order to achieve something and I don't think the Americans will be able to force them to change their positions," he said. On the other hand, if the Americans pressure Israel to make concessions "then they will use pressure, but if as a result of their pressure there is a move towards the radical Arab positions, it will be the destruction of the state of Israel," Mr. Eytan said. Yitzhak Rabin, a former defence minister and number two in the opposition Labour Party, said Israel had two major problems to address: Syria and the Palestinians. But he said: "I don't see yet Syrian readiness, also it is clear that the Syrian-Israeli issue has more numerous and complicated stumbling blocks. Therefore I see difficulty in this issue and doubt there will be progress."

"If the present government wants to progress towards peace where they can, they must first start with the Palestinians and try to detach any connections between the Syrian issue and the Palestinian one," Mr. Rabin added on Israeli army radio. But Mr. Rabin said he had no real hopes that peace would be achieved.

Syria keeps Israel guessing

MADRID (Agencies) — Syria, accusing Israel of demanding everything for nothing, kept the Israelis guessing Saturday on when it would meet them face-to-face for the first direct peace talks between the Middle East's most implacable foes. Syrian spokesman Zuhair Jenane said he could not comment on reports that Syria would follow a Lebanese and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegations in holding separate Sunday meetings with Israel in Madrid. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa, who took the hardest Arab line against Israel at this week's Madrid peace conference, said Friday night no date had been set for a meeting. Palestinian and Jordanian delegates have said there are differences between them and the Syrians on how to proceed with the "bilateral," which mark a new step towards symbolic recognition of the Jewish state. A Palestinian-Jordanian team will definitely meet the Israelis on Sunday morning for a session devoted mainly to the issue of where the talks should take place next. The Israelis, keen to win acceptance in the Arab World, want the talks to alternate between Israel and locations in each of the three neighbouring Arab states.

Arab diplomats, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the dispute would be settled by the end of the day. They said Egyptian and Saudi Arabian officials were trying to persuade the Syrians to stay in the talks. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told reporters in Egypt Saturday that he believed the bilateral talks would begin on schedule Sunday in Madrid, and predicted they would continue later in the United States. U.S. officials and some Arab officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, have said Washington could be offered as a compromise locale if the parties cannot agree to stay in Madrid. The Arabs, citing the need for a neutral venue, want the talks to stay in Madrid until Israel makes substantial concessions on occupied territory. Palestinian delegates said they thought the Syrians would eventually meet the Israelis Sunday, as envisaged in the U.S.-Soviet invitation to the Madrid conference. Syria's reluctance to give a straight "yes" was part of a game of brinkmanship exacerbated by the bitter exchange of words between Syria and Israel at the conference on Friday, they said. If they miss Sunday, the peace process could be derailed. The Israeli delegates plan to leave on

Monday. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir started the trade by describing the Syrian government as "one of the most oppressive, tyrannical regimes in the world." Mr. Sharaa retorted by showing the conference a 1947 "wanted" poster of Mr. Shamir, sought by British authorities in mandated Palestine in connection with assassinations and acts of violence by the extremist Stern gang led by Mr. Shamir. The Syrian government newspaper Tishreen said Saturday Israel was trying to undermine the peace process by stripping the talks of substance. "He (Mr. Shamir) was insolent enough to demand everything without even pledging to give anything in return. He wants security, land and peace, and he asks the Arabs to be content with capitulation," it added. If Israel persisted, the United States and the Soviet Union, co-sponsors of the Madrid conference, should hold the Jewish state responsible for wasting a "historic opportunity," it said. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has tried to minimise the damage from Friday's bitter clashes. He has been trying to bring the Arabs and Israelis to agreement

(Continued on page 3)

Fears of Israeli attack grow in South Lebanon

KFAR RUMMAN, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israel shelled South Lebanon for a fifth consecutive day and expelled residents from a village Saturday, stoking fears that it was planning to break out of its self-declared border "security zone" and attack resistance fighters. Israeli soldiers using loudspeakers ordered residents of the southern village of Kfar Rumman two kilometres west of the pan-stricken villages to flee (see page 2). Muslim fundamentalist sources said Israeli helicopters dropped leaflets in the nearby southern market town of Nabatiyyah, asking civilians and the Lebanese army to leave. As the rumble of Israeli tanks echoed through the hills on the edge of the "security zone" Lebanon's government urged the United States to pressure the Jewish state to stop its attacks. "An atmosphere of war is hanging over South Lebanon after the Israeli warning and bombardment," a security source said. In Beirut, President Elias Hrawi called army chiefs for emergency talks to discuss developments in the south. The Lebanese army moved up tanks and reinforced troops at eastern

entrances to Kfar Rumman. Official sources quoted by Reuters said Foreign Minister Faris Bouteh met U.S. officials in Madrid and asked Washington to pressure Israel to refrain from aggressive actions in South Lebanon. "We have received disturbing reports as if Israel is ready for an operation in the south," said an official source. "Israel created this atmosphere to pressure the Lebanese government." Lebanon, one of the participants at the Madrid Middle East peace conference, demanded an Israeli withdrawal from its territory as part of any regional settlement. The highest ranking Shiite cleric in Lebanon, Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddine, urged President Hrawi's government to ask for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider the "grave situation in the south." An Israeli spokesman said Israel's army would do whatever was needed to "protect" its northern border. The Israelis bombed targets in southern Lebanon for three days following two guerrilla attacks in the "security zone" in which three soldiers were killed and

(Continued on page 3)

Syrian performance in Madrid seen as major morale booster for Arabs

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The headline but diplomatic approach Syria adopted at the Madrid peace conference in presenting its case and the vehemence with which it retaliated to the barbed attack from Israel are widely seen in Jordan as a big boost to Arab morale in the first all-round Arab-Israeli peace talks. The firm demand that Israel return every inch of occupied territory and recognise the national rights of the Palestinian people as part of any peace settlement between the Arabs and the Jewish state has heartened many an Arab nationalist in Jordan and influenced many others who had been predicting a weak Arab stand in Madrid. The Syrian presentation, made by Foreign Minister Farouq Sharaa, "balanced the overall Arab response to the Israeli negative approach,

which was evident" in the addresses of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Thursday and Friday, said prominent lawyer and analyst Taher Hikmat. "It was indeed the natural course of events," said Mr. Hikmat, a former minister, pointing out that in the general address to the conference on Thursday Mr. Shamir had not only kept himself away from referring to the essential "land-for peace" formula and issue of Palestinian rights but also sought to refocus attention on history. The initial Syrian speech was totally diplomatic although very hard line insisting that no territorial compromise with Israel was possible. It was only after Mr. Shamir's tirade against Syria's human rights record and its treatment of its Jews that Mr. Sharaa dropped part of his diplomacy and pulled out a British-issued 1948 wanted poster for Mr. Shamir

and accused him of terrorism. Another analyst, also a former minister, noted that the Jordanian and Palestinian speeches to the conference did indeed present the Arab position and desire for a just and comprehensive solution to the four-decade-old Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem based on the same principles as cited by Syria, "but they were in a different tone." Although the objective of the conference is not to score points or to debate the rights and wrongs of any side involved in the Middle East conflict, said the analyst, there cannot be any escape from the fact that Syria was left with no choice but to respond in kind when Mr. Shamir accused it of being "one of the most tyrannical regimes in the world." For many leftists and Arab nationalists who were disenchanted with the Syrian decision to join the anti-Iraq

coalition during the Gulf crisis, Mr. Sharaa's reiteration of his country's firm rejection of any territorial compromise with Israel and any solution short of full Palestinian national rights has gone a long way in redeeming itself. But the analyst said he does not agree with this thinking. "The dynamics of the Iraqi-Syrian relationship are complex and there need not be any link between Damascus's positions vis-à-vis the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli peace talks," he said. Mr. Hikmat noted that Syria could have been trying to regain "its stature to fill in the fictional slot as the leader of the Arab World," but said that the fact that Syria has a lot at stake in the conflict with Israel could be an overriding factor in its stand at Madrid. "True, Syria could have been also seeking to restore its credibility from a pan-



Farouq Al Sharaa

Arab nationalist perspective, but it also has its own priorities and system of thinking," said the lawyer referring to Israel's occupation of Syria's Golan Heights. According to Mr. Hikmat, Syria's role in opposing the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait came as more of a rejection of the principle of occupation of other's territory by force and fell in line with the mainstream international thinking and hence it should not be seen as having any bearing on its policies in the pan-Arab

(Continued on page 5)

PLO suggests Arab summit

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has proposed that an Arab summit be held soon to assess the Middle East peace process following the Madrid conference, Tunisia's official TAP news agency reported Saturday. Citing a statement by PLO Executive Committee member Yasser Abed Rabbo, TAP said the summit would involve Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the PLO, with Saudi Arabia representing the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Morocco representing the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU). Arab foreign ministers met in Damascus to coordinate strategy before the Madrid conference opened last Wednesday. Mr. Abed Rabbo said the proposed meeting had been favourably received by the eventual participants and added that it would not preclude an eventual full Arab summit. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat urged the Arab countries to take a united stand against what he called "Israeli transgression."

"The Palestinian case is going into a crucial stage marked by a media, political and diplomatic battle," Mr. Arafat told journalists after a meeting with Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali. "Arab countries must come together to install a just and global peace and to establish a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital," Mr. Arafat said. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation meeting with Israeli negotiators Sunday will again urge an end to the building of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, Mr. Abed Rabbo said. "There can be no bargaining about this," Mr. Abed Rabbo said. "It should be debated before any agreement about an agenda." Mr. Abed Rabbo called for the end of "repressive practices" by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, freedom for Palestinian prisoners, and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories. Palestinian negotiators will propose that the occupied territories be put under international supervision for one year before coming under Palestinian sovereignty, he said. Mr. Arafat chaired a meeting of the PLO Executive Council

(Continued on page 5)

Israel ousts residents from Lebanese village

KFAR RUMMAN, Lebanon (AP) — The Israeli military ordered the Lebanese army and residents of this southern village to abandon it Saturday amidst escalating hostilities that coincided with the Middle East peace talks.

Using loud speakers and machine-gun fire, Israeli gunners ordered all 10,000 residents of Kfar Rumman out within 12 hours.

The army command in Beirut said its 50-man force would not withdraw from Kfar Rumman, which lies outside the southern strip of Lebanon that Israel has occupied since its 1982 invasion.

No reason was given for the expulsion. First notice came at 10:30 a.m. (0830 GMT), when Israeli gunners manning an outpost on the hill next to the village sounded air raid sirens for 15 minutes.

Residents of Kfar Rumman, just north of the market town of Nabatieh, gathered in the main square near the mosque to find out what was happening.

The sirens were switched off and loudspeakers from the Israeli outpost blared orders to leave.

"To citizens of Kfar Rumman, the Israeli defence forces order you to evacuate your village along with Lebanese army elements deployed in it within 12 hours," the statement said in Arabic.

The statement was repeated twice and then the Israelis opened up with machineguns, causing a wave of panic but no injuries.

Hundreds of Kfar Rumman's residents loaded clothes, mattresses and other household goods into cars and fled.

The Lebanese army force de-

U.N. inspectors may blow up Iraqi nuclear arms

BAHRAIN (R) — Thousands of leaking Iraqi chemical shells scattered over the entire country are too dangerous to move and will have to be destroyed on the spot, the head of a U.N. chemical inspections team said Saturday.

Swiss expert Bernard Brunner told Reuters at the end of a two-week mission to Iraq a quarter of the bombs, shells and rockets found by his team at six separate sites could not be taken to a central location as planned.

Allied bombing raids during the six-week Gulf war had scattered munitions and unexploded bombs over a wide area at many sites, he said.

Thousands of shells and hundreds of bombs containing mustard and nerve gas would have to be destroyed on the spot — possibly by blowing them up, Mr. Brunner said. He did not give exact numbers.

"Around a quarter of the munitions we saw cannot be transported — its too dangerous because some are leaking and some can spontaneously explode," he said.

"They will have to be destroyed in place... one way would be to empty them, collect the agent and neutralise them by burning or chemical hydrolysis. Another way would be to use explosives to blow them up," he said.

Mr. Brunner said the U.N. special commission charged with eliminating Iraq's weapons of mass destruction would have the final say in how to dispose of the chemical arms, a task which could take up to two years.

Iraq's main chemical facility at Muthana, about 100 kilometres northwest of Baghdad, had been chosen as the central spot for the destruction. U.N. inspectors have found four times the amount of chemical agents initially declared by Iraq.

Mr. Brunner said his 26-member team had used helicopters to fly to six declared sites in Iraq — two in the north, one in the southeast and three in the west.

Forced to wear full protective clothing most of the time, the inspectors found aerial bombs containing mustard gas and binary nerve agents, artillery shells filled with mustard gas, and rockets filled with nerve agents, he said.

"We visited some places where we couldn't count the munitions — there was ammunition blown up and lying around everywhere mixed with chemicals and scattered bombs from the aerial bombardment," he said.

Mr. Brunner said he was drafting a letter asking Iraqi authorities to move the undamaged munitions to Muthana as soon as possible. Disposal is supposed to

British politician seeks inquiry into Vanunu kidnap

LONDON (R) — A British politician called on the government Friday to set up an inquiry into the kidnapping of Israeli nuclear scientist Mordechai Vanunu to Israel in 1986.

The motion to parliament by opposition Labour Party MP George Galloway revived a row he stirred up last week when he alleged that publisher Robert Maxwell and one of his top journalists had links with Israeli intelligence.

Mr. Galloway said Mr. Vanunu was "tired out of London to Italy, where he was drugged, kidnapped and returned to Israel where he is currently serving a lengthy prison sentence in solitary confinement."

Mr. Vanunu, 36, was convicted by an Israeli court in 1988 of treason and espionage for selling Israeli nuclear secrets to a British newspaper and sentenced to 18 years in prison.

Last week Mr. Galloway alleged that Mr. Maxwell and the journalist, Daily Mirror Foreign Editor Nicholas Davies, had links with Israeli intelligence and that Mr. Davies had passed on information about Mr. Vanunu's whereabouts.

In a second motion to parliament Friday, made immune from possible libel charges by parliamentary privilege, Mr. Galloway called Mr. Davies a "brazen liar." The Mirror announced last week that Mr. Davies had been fired for lying over his contacts with an arms dealer.

Mr. Galloway's motion for debate "noted that Mr. Davies has been shown to have pursued arms deals of considerable dimensions over several years and several continents while masquerading as a reputable British journalist."

It said the dealings had been pursued together with "Mr. Ari Ben-Menashe, who, during that period, served in the Israeli defence forces."

Mr. Davies has admitted contacts with arms dealers but he and Mr. Maxwell denied links with Israeli intelligence.

Mr. Galloway also called on Mr. Maxwell to hold an independent inquiry into Mr. Davies' actions.

The allegations against Mr. Davies and Mr. Maxwell were first contained in a book about Israel's nuclear programme published last month by American journalist Seymour Hersh.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese president ends visit to Iran

NICOSIA (R) — Chinese President Yang Shangkun left Iran Saturday after a four-day state visit clouded by suggestions from Washington that Peking was secretly helping Iran to build a nuclear bomb.

Mr. Yang, accompanied by a high-level political and economic delegation, flew home from the ancient city of Isfahan where he toured historical monuments on Friday. He was seen off by Finance Minister Mohsen Nourbakhsh. Mr. Yang and Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani pledged increased cooperation in all fields after talks in the Iranian capital Thursday. Mr. Rafsanjani shrugged off U.S. concerns about a suspected Iranian nuclear weapons programme.

"The U.S. and its allies are not glad at our friendly cooperation and through propaganda campaigns are accusing us of clandestine cooperation to produce nuclear weapons," he said in remarks carried by the Iranian news agency IRNA. "They don't want to admit the reality that we intend to stand on our own feet in Asia," he said, adding: "We think the capacity for our cooperation in political, economic, commercial and technical fields is more than the present level." U.S. officials say Iran may be actively seeking to develop a nuclear weapon and has bought equipment from China capable of enriching uranium used in such arms. China said Thursday it was helping Iran develop nuclear energy for peaceful uses but denied that it was helping Tehran produce nuclear weapons.

Nine Turks die in coal mine cave-in

ANKARA (R) — Nine people digging for coal without permission were killed when a mine caved in Friday night in southeastern Turkey, the Anatolian news agency reported. Twelve people entered the mine, run by Turkey's state coal board, in the town of Sirnak to gather coal after the last shift ended works. Anatolian quoted Sirnak Provincial Governor Aydin Aslan as saying. Three people were seriously injured.

Italian premier visits Morocco

MARRAKESH, Morocco (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti left Morocco Friday after a six-hour official visit for talks with King Hassan. Mr. Andreotti told reporters they discussed preparations for an official visit the king is due to make to Rome at the end of the month. He said the talks were very satisfactory. Diplomats said the discussions also covered Mediterranean affairs and a summit scheduled for early next year between 10 states bordering on the Mediterranean. Ministers from five North African states, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and Malta met in Algiers this month to study plans for economic cooperation around the Mediterranean. With Spain and the Soviet Union, Italy is a member of an international consortium building the Mjara Dam and hydro-electric power complex on the Sebou River in north Morocco.

Guerrilla rockets kill three in Kabul

ISLAMABAD (R) Afghan guerrilla fighters killed three people in Kabul Friday when they fired eight rockets at the capital, state-run Kabul Radio said. The rockets, fired from southeast of the city, landed in residential areas, said the radio, monitored in Islamabad. Five people were injured. The guerrillas are fighting to overthrow the Kabul government. It controls the cities but much of the countryside is under guerrilla control.

Afghan guerrilla commander killed by shellfire

ISLAMABAD (R) — A senior Afghan guerrilla field commander was one of two people killed when a shell fired by government forces struck his vehicle in eastern Afghanistan, a Mujahadeen source said Friday. Gul Khan, who commanded at least 1,000 guerrilla fighters around the government-controlled city of Jalalabad, was killed Thursday about 20 kilometres from the city. He was one of the main guerrilla commanders who last month mounted an assault on Jalalabad that failed to make much progress. Despite growing efforts to find a political solution to the 13-year-old Afghan war, many field commanders remain committed to trying to topple the Kabul government militarily.

Former Iran hostage 'brain dead'

ADELANTO (AP) — One of the Americans held hostage during the 1979 seizure of the U.S. embassy in Iran was shot in the head Friday in a struggle with a robber, authorities said. He later was declared brain dead. John McKeel, 38, was shot twice in the head in the confrontation in his apartment, police said. Mr. McKeel was taken to a hospital where a medical team was standing by to remove his organs for transplant, officials said. Mr. McKeel was a marine sergeant assigned to the U.S. embassy in Tehran when it was overrun by Iranian militants in 1979. He and 51 other Americans were held hostage at the embassy for 444 days. The incident began when a masked gunman accosted a woman as she walked from her car to her apartment. She fought with the robber and pulled off his mask, then recognised him as a tenant in the complex, police said. The woman ran to McKeel's apartment. Mr. McKeel's wife, Trudy, manages the apartment complex, police said. The gunman followed the woman into the apartment and shot Mr. McKeel twice during a struggle, police said. Police arrested Anthony L. Maddox, 21, at an apartment he shared with his girlfriend, police said. Mr. Maddox was held without bail for investigation of murder and armed robbery.

Fundamentalist, Marxist students clash in Morocco

RABAT (AP) — Muslim fundamentalist and Marxist students clashed Friday at the university in Kenitra, injuring at least six people in the third such confrontation in weeks, student groups said. The National Bureau of Union Youth, a student union affiliated to an opposition Socialist Party, said students clashed at the School of Letters in Kenitra, 40 kilometres north of Rabat. The group blamed the troubles on the fundamentalists, claiming they want to create "an atmosphere of fear and terrorism" in Morocco's universities. The students are apparently fighting for control of the campuses.

Iranian quoted as recanting on Bush role in 'October surprise'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Iran's former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr has taken back his charge that George Bush attended a meeting called to delay release of U.S. hostages in Iran until after the 1980 elections, a magazine says.

The exiled leader now says he no longer thinks Mr. Bush was on hand for such a meeting in Paris, according to an article set to appear in the Nov. 10 issue of the New Republic.

Excerpts were released Friday. The former Iranian president has said in a 1988 interview in Playboy magazine that Mr. Bush who was then running for vice-president led the American side in secret Paris meetings with officials from Tehran in October 1980.

Mr. Bush has denied being in the French capital at the time. The article quoted Mr. Bani-Sadr in an interview at his home outside Paris as saying: "I received names... and I transmitted them; some proved to be true through research and others did not."

It said he still believes that Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign conspired with Iran to delay release of the hostages.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was president of Iran in 1980 and 1981 after which he fled to France and formed an exile group opposed to the government.

Gary Sick, a former member of President Jimmy Carter's National Security Council staff, rekindled the controversy six months ago, saying he had information the United States arranged for Israel to ship weapons to Iran.

In return, the Iranians were to delay release of the hostages until after the reelection bid by Mr. Carter, thus sparing Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign on "October surprise" that might turn voter support towards Mr. Carter.

Palestinian, Jews attending convention urge moderation

BALTIMORE (AP) — An Arab-American leader appearing at a Jewish convention Friday appealed for moderation in the Middle East and found an ally in a Rabbi who said Israel was acting immorally in its treatment of Palestinians.

"The sealing of homes, the death and injury of children who have nothing to do with rock throwing is not the Jewish way," said Rabbi Robert Samuels of Haifa, Israel. He referred to Israeli reaction to the Palestinian uprising against the occupation of Arab lands.

"We are using power in non-Jewish ways," he said.

Khalil Jahshan, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans, appeared with Rabbi Samuels and two other rabbis at a workshop at the 61st General Assembly of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (UAHC).

The group represents 846 reform synagogues in the United States and Canada, and is one of the largest Jewish groups in the country. Reform Jews don't adhere as strictly to Jewish law as do more conservative sects.

Mr. Jahshan said the Palestinian position has changed since the 1960s, and there is now a large moderate Palestinian sector that supports a Palestinian state coexisting peacefully with Israel.

"There is a big gap of misunderstanding of Palestinian yearning for its own state," said Mr. Jahshan, a Palestinian who grew up in Israel. "There has been a dynamic through which this conflict has been travelling. It's very important to keep that in mind."

Mr. Samuels, a member of an Israeli group called clergy for peace, said 35 to 40 per cent of Israelis are moderates who seek peace through compromise.

"What we need to do is develop a politically moderate center which will include part of the right and most of the left, which will then be a majority," Mr. Samuels said. "That will be a new stage in the dynamic."

The other rabbis at the workshop also urged compromise. But they said they were wary of what they called the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) past record.

"Is the PLO really to be trusted when it signs on the dotted line for peace?" asked Rabbi Michael Stroth of Thornhill, Canada. "I ask these questions to point out that Israeli concern is real."

Mr. Jahshan said Israel should realise the PLO is the legitimate voice of Palestinians.

"I understand their fears, but if we are to have peace, we have to sit down as enemies. That's how you get peace," he said. "It's fine if it makes Israel more comfortable for us to send others, but we all know what's happening. It's the PLO that's over there."

The head of the UAHC, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, said before the convention began that Arab leaders in Madrid for this week's peace talks should "demonstrate that attitudes have changed, that the Arab World is willing to live in peace with Israel and make allowances for Israel's reasonable security needs."

New orthodoxy patriarch installed

ISTANBUL (AP) — Bartholomew I was formally installed as the 273rd ecumenical patriarch of the world's 300 million Orthodox Christians in a colourful ceremony on Saturday.

The bells at the See of the Eastern Orthodox Church pealed as Bartholomew I walked into St. George Church to be elevated to the patriarchal throne.

The brightly lit church was filled with foreign dignitaries, clergymen from several other churches under the spiritual guidance of Bartholomew I, and visitors. Among the dignitaries was Greek Premier Constantine Mitsotakis.

The 51-year-old primate, elected patriarch Oct. 22 following the death of his predecessor, Dimitrios I, sat on a gilded wooden throne as members of the holy synod recited prayers and handed him the patriarchal scepter, symbol of his spiritual power and leadership.

Accepting the scepter, Bartholomew I expressed his thanks and gratitude in Greek.

The patriarch is the "primum inter pares" or "first among equals" of the five Eastern Christian leaders. He presides over 14 autonomous Orthodox churches, including those of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania and Russia.

The patriarchate dates from the Orthodox Greek Byzantine empire, which collapsed when the Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople, today's Istanbul, in 1453.

The patriarch, who according to Turkish law, must be a Turkish citizen, has no political say in this country.

Ethnic Greeks, who numbered about 200,000 a generation ago, now make up only about 5,000 of the 57 million people in this predominantly Muslim but officially secular country.

The Orthodox patriarchs consider themselves descendants of the Apostle Andrew, while the Apostle Peter was the first head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Algerian fundamentalists put up show of strength

ALGIERS (AP) — More than 100,000 Muslim fundamentalists marched through this North African capital on Friday calling for an Islamic state in their first demonstration since a crackdown five months ago.

The march organised by the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) signalled the movement's return to political action despite the jailing of its leaders who face military trials for inciting uprisings.

The first public show by the front, the largest opposition party, came on the anniversary of the 1954 start of the Algerian war with France. It was the first massive demonstration since a state of emergency was proclaimed in June to put down fundamentalist unrest.

The state of emergency was lifted Sept. 29 ahead of Dec. 26 legislative elections, which had been postponed by the unrest.

To cries of "Islamic state without a vote" or "Islam is the only solution," the demonstrators, streaming green and white banners, marched from the May 1st Square to Martyrs Square.

The two sites were controlled by fundamentalists during three weeks of strikes and unrest which led to the June 5 state of emergency.

Helicopters surveying the marchers drew shouts of "Jihad."

Some marchers cried, "Ali, Abassi, the front is doing well," a reference to the jailed president and vice-president of the front, Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, who face trial along with six other front figures. They were jailed in June along with thousands of others in a crackdown on the movement, which won municipal elections in June 1990.

The turnout, estimated by some journalists at up to 300,000, appeared to disprove the notion that the front had been decapitated by the crackdown.

President Chadli Benjedid postponed June 27 elections after fundamentalists clashed with security forces in May and early June in a series of protest aimed at changing the electoral law, which clearly favours the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN).

Prime Minister Sidahmad Ghazali recently failed in his bid to get the law drastically changed, leaving the old law virtually in place before the Dec. 26 vote, Algeria's leaving the first multi-party vote for the national legislature since gaining independence from France in 1962. The FLN has held all seats in parliament since then.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 73111-19	
16:00	Children's programme
16:30	News Summary
17:00	News Summary
17:30	Local programme
18:00	News summary
18:30	News in Arabic
19:00	Arabic series
19:30	Arabic series
20:00	Programme review
20:30	Local programme
21:00	News summary
21:30	News and Reports
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30	Les Badababs
17:50	A la découverte de notre continent
18:15	L'école des fans
18:45	News in French
19:15	Carnet de notes
19:30	News in English
19:50	News in Arabic
20:00	Golden Girls
20:30	Murder She Wrote
21:00	News in English
21:30	This Man, This Woman
PRAYER TIMES	
04:51	Fajr

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
Meteorology:	Rains are expected in the northern and central parts of Jordan and winds will be southerly fresh and sea calm.
Min./Max. temp.	Amman 10 / 19 Aqaba 16 / 29 Dera'a 11 / 25 Jordan Valley 17 / 28
Yesterday's high temperatures:	Amman 26, Aqaba 32, Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	Dr. Jamil Marayeh 776064 Dr. Abdul Qader Al Lala 696048 Dr. Bahjat Bader 849562 Dr. Nidal Issa 691011 Firm pharmacy 661912 Perdow pharmacy 778336 Al Amman pharmacy 670055 Nawroth pharmacy 623672
Al Salim pharmacy 636730	Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shamsi pharmacy 637660	
IBED:	Dr. Issam Al Saleh (-) Al Shamsa pharmacy 273825
ZARQA:	Dr. Maysoon Hanna (-) Khalil pharmacy 985417
EMERGENCIES	
Food Control Centre 637111	Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Department 661111	Rescue 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228	Blood Bank 77121
Highway Police 843402	Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321	Hotel Complaints 665910
Price Complaints 661176	Water and Sewerage 897467
Amman Municipality 787111	Complaints 787111
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 642816 Al-Khaleel Maternity, J. Amn. 624412 Jabal Amman Maternity 642662 Mafha, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shamsi 6641714 Shamsi Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845945 Al-Munawwar Hospital 6672719 The Islamic, Amn. 66612737 Al-Ahli, Amn. 6641646 Islamic, Al-Mahajira 7771013 Al-Bashir, J. Amn. 77511126 Army, Marfa 891611/15 Queen Alia Hospital 60224058
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121	Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 623101	Reprints 661101
Abdali Telephone Repair 661101	Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111	Water Authority 681010
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615	Electric Power 636381
RJ Flight Information 06-52300	Queen Alia Int. Airport 06-52300
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)52300-5, where a should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
09:00	Jeddah (RJ)
09:30	Aqaba (RJ)
09:55	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
09:25	Cairo (MS)
10:00	Moscow (SU)
10:25	Larnaca (CY)
10:50	Beirut (MS)
11:00	Larnaca (CY)
11:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:45	Istanbul (RJ)
12:05	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Larnaca (RJ)
12:55	Dhahran (RJ)
13:00	Damascus (RJ)
13:15	Riyadh (RJ)
13:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
13:45	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
14:00	Jeddah (RJ)
14:15	Bangkok (RJ)
14:30	Sanaa (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
06:15	Beirut (RJ)
06:45	Aqaba (RJ)
07:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
07:45	Istanbul (RJ)
08:05	Cairo (RJ)
08:30	Larnaca (RJ)
08:55	Dhahran (RJ)
09:00	Damascus (RJ)
09:15	Riyadh (RJ)
09:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
09:45	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
10:00	Jeddah (RJ)
10:15	Bangkok (RJ)
10:30	Sanaa (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
06:25	Cairo (MS)
07:00	Moscow (SU)
07:25	Larnaca (CY)
07:50	Beirut (MS)
08:00	Larnaca (CY)
08:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
08:45	Istanbul (RJ)
09:05	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Larnaca (RJ)
09:55	Dhahran (RJ)
10:00	Damascus (RJ)
10:15	Riyadh (RJ)
10:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:45	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
11:00	Jeddah (RJ)
11:15	Bangkok (RJ)
11:30	Sanaa (RJ)
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in Jds per kg	
Apples	750/600
Bananas	500/450
Beans (Masham)	550/500
Beans	550/500
Cabbage	170/120
Cauliflower	240/200
Cucumber (large)	150/100
Cucumbers (small)	350/300
Eggplant	250/180
Garlic	800/600
Onion	400/350
Onion (dry)	400/350
Pepper (hot)	200/150
Pepper (mild)	200/150
Potato	300/250
Sage	600/500
Spinach	250/200
Sweet melon	250/200
Tomatoes	250/200
Watermelon	140/100

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
05:49	(Sunrise) Doha
11:15	Dubai
16:22	Az
16:40	Maghreb
18:00	Juma
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 810740	
Assistance of God Church, Tel. 623785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 625990	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 625941	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 623666	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623661	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625453	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751	
Assam International Church Tel. 685266	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 611285	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623824, 624932	
Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology	

Princess Basma tours Irbid Governorate

IRBID (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Saturday toured a guide gathering organised by the Department of Education in the Irbid region and urged the participants to intensify voluntary work through the scout movement.

The Princess inspected the activities of the participants gathered at one of the forest regions in the Taybeh District within the Irbid Governorate.

The Princess was briefed on the works of the participants, especially in dress making, bookbinding, weaving and first aid services, and she told the female guides that voluntary work was bound to foster the sense of national belonging and deepen the values of society. The Princess expressed appreciation for the organisers' efforts and the various concerned government and private departments which contributed to the camp's activities.

The Princess was briefed by the

director of education on the types of activities carried out at the camp and said that the ministry of education's plans encourage team work and the concept of voluntary services. Princess Basma watched a folkloric performance and distributed badges to the leaders of the guides.

Before visiting the camp, the Princess visited the Fatimah Al Zahraa Comprehensive School for Girls in Irbid and opened an annual exhibition organised to mark His Majesty King Hussein's birthday this month.

Samples of the girls' works in painting, ceramics, needlework and handicrafts were displayed at the exhibition.

Princess Basma's next stop was at a school in Soom where she inspected educational and extra-curricular activities. She was accompanied on the tour in northern Jordan by Education Minister Eid Dahiyat and local government officials.

Agency lends JD 1.3 million to help farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation's (ACC) Amman branch has extended loans worth JD 1.3 million in the first 10 months of 1991, according to the branch director Ahmad Abu Sil.

Mr. Abu Sil said the loans will be used by farmers in the reclamation of lands, digging artesian wells, purchasing agricultural equipment and establishing agricultural projects.

He said the Amman branch is still receiving applications from farmers who want to get financing for their agricultural projects.

The ACC board of directors, Mr. Abu Sil said, has decided that the corporation pay part of the interest rates on the farmers' debts to support the agricultural

sector in the Kingdom.

The corporation, he added, will be paying a percentage of the farmers' interest rates provided that the total value will not exceed JD 1,000 for loans which were extended in 1981 and were not paid back until Aug. 31, 1991.

Loans which were granted since November 1981 and were paid back before Aug. 31 1991 will also be exempted from parts of the interest rates to encourage farmers and to reward them for paying back their loans on time.

He said the ACC will exempt farmers who got loans before November 1981 and did not pay back the whole sum from percentages of the interest rates less than the above mentioned two groups.

Seminar to discuss ways of improving quality of Jordanian products

AMMAN (Petra) — Japan's successful industrial experiment with the participation of 21 officials and responsible directors of quality of manufactured products in a number of Jordanian industrial companies, is the focus of a five-day seminar organised by the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Japan's experiment in improving the quality of its products and various incentives offered to workers which helped Japan to attain industrial progress will be studied in-depth by the seminar, which started Saturday, according to Chamber President Khalid Abu Hassan.

Quality products is a national demand because products of high quality enable Jordan to compete with other countries in the international markets, said Mr. Abu Hassan at the opening session.

The Chamber of Industry is willing to do all in its power to develop the national industry and to help upgrade quality, he said. A sense of responsibility on the part of the workers and the factory owners is essential to achieve success in industrial schemes, he said.

The participants in the seminar will discuss the design and management of quality control of products and will study cases and experiments of successful industrial companies.

According to Dr. Mohammad Salameh Halaqah, the chamber's director general, the meetings are designed to improve the quality of Jordanian commodities with a view to enabling them to compete in foreign markets.

Universities in occupied territories to receive support from AAU

AMMAN (Petra) — The Association of Arab Universities (AAU), which held its annual council meeting in Qatar, has decided to revive the work of a special fund to offer financial support to the universities in the occupied Arab territories, according to AAU Secretary General Mohammad Faraj Dugheim.

The council meeting in Doha, Qatar, which lasted six days, decided that the Arab universities under occupation should be offered all possible backing and assistance to enable them to resist Israel's repressive measures and occupation, said Dr. Dugheim upon returning to Amman from the meeting Saturday.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of Arab universities including those in Israeli-held Arab lands, elected a new AAU secretary general for the coming four years, Dr. Dugheim said. He said that the new secretary general, who

will assume his position early next year, is Dr. Ihab Ismail. He will be assisted by Dr. Mohammad Adnan Souman and Dr. Ibrahim Shihadeh Al Khawajah.

The council decided at the meeting to recognise Sultan Qaboos University of Oman and the "Seventh of April" university of Libya and to admit them as full AAU members.

The AAU also decided to create a special information translation and publishing unit to offer services to Arab universities and to help in unifying terms used in these institutions.

According to Dr. Dugheim, the AAU council accepted an offer by the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) to hold the next council's meetings on its premises in the coming year.

According to Dr. Dugheim, representatives of 62 Arab universities and Arab, regional and international organisations attended the Doha meeting.

Home News in Brief

Excavation uncovers mosque

AMMAN (Petra) — Excavation works carried out by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs' Antiquities Department has uncovered "Lisib Mosque" which was built west of the city of Ajloun in the Ayoobide-Mamlouki era.

Symposium to begin Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on "Technical Cooperation Between Developing Countries in the Field of Developing Pharmaceutical Industries" will open Monday at the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances. Experts from various countries and representatives of Arab health ministries will take part in the three day-symposium, which is organised by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday addresses a seminar on asylum and refugee law (Petra photo)

Crown Prince calls for recognition of rights of stateless persons

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday urged the international community to offer protection and justice to the Palestinian refugees and cited the Geneva Convention of 1949 as providing protection to all civilians under occupation.

"I would like to refer to the Palestinian refugee issue to remind the world of the fact that the refugees entitled to legal protection as their ordeal has become a serious problem, especially those refugees living under military rule in occupied Palestine," said Prince Hassan at the opening of a three-day seminar on asylum and refugee law.

"The refugee problem has become complicated by the Israeli denial of the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which governs the protection of civilians during military occupation," Prince Hassan said.

"All of us for the past 72 hours have been watching with great emotional intensity the activities in Madrid in the concept of the peace conference," said Prince Hassan. "I would like to say that it was interesting to hear the U.S. Secretary of State in his closing statement referring to the need to humanise the regional issue. It is sad for me and millions others that the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Palestine-Israeli conflict has not been considered a conflict of

human dimension so far."

"It is important that we take full responsibility for the Arab-Israeli issue and in particular to bear in mind that the peace conference and the potential for a peace process is indeed a bilateral dimension and a multilateral dimension," he said.

Prince Hassan referred to the U.N. agencies which have been helping the refugees and urged the U.N. organisation's various agencies, including the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, to offer assistance to the Palestinian refugees, especially those in the camps.

"I urge the U.N. agencies to coordinate and to speak one language in terms of rights and obligations of the victims of war," the Prince said.

"On the issue of humanitarian intervention, the most complex issue to be raised here is the right or even the duty of humanitarian intervention towards the attempted establishment of safe havens and I would like to make it clear that minimum humanitarian standards applicable to war victims, refugees and displaced persons should be respected in all circumstances, even if others are violating them," the Prince said.

Referring to the consequences of the Gulf crisis, Prince Hassan said that many of the Palestinians who left Kuwait and many of the Yemenis expelled from Saudi

Arabia were second or even third generation residents for whom the country of return was not home. Therefore, he said, it is misleading to use the term returnees, which seems to be more of a politicised media term.

Prince Hassan said everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be asked to be deprived of his nationality.

"I would like to remind you of the 1954 convention of the U.N. on the stateless persons which confirms minimum standards of treatment like access to security and the 1961 convention on the stateless which recommends that the stateless children should be granted the nationality of the state in which they were born," Prince Hassan said.

The meeting has been organised by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL) in conjunction with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS). The main goal of the seminar, the third of its kind, is to maintain and reinforce the dialogue among Arab experts who are involved on the national and international level in humanitarian issues, especially in the protection of refugees and displaced persons including the respect of the fundamental human rights of refugees.

At least 40 Arab experts in international and refugee law are taking part in the meetings.

Ministry reports surplus of JD 18.9 million, down from previous year

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply has reported surplus in income over its expenses in 1990 amounting to JD 18.9 million, down from JD 20.75 million in the previous year.

The ministry also reported that the decline was mainly due to the Gulf crisis, during which the national economy was severely affected.

A report released by the ministry said that the Kingdom suffers from a major trade balance deficit resulting from the devaluation of the dinar, despite an increase in the volume of exports by 51.5 per cent compared with 37.4 per cent in 1989.

In 1990, national exports amounted to JD 612 million while imports stood at JD 1.7 billion, according to the report.

Also in 1990, the volume of deposits in commercial banks declined as compared with figures released in 1989, the report said. Deposits in Jordanian banks last year stood at JD 2.6 billion, up by only 0.7 per cent over the previous year. The report also noted a sharp increase in the prices of commodities during 1990 as compared with 1989.

Average price increases reached 15.7 per cent over the 1989 figures, the report found.

The report attributed the rise in prices of almost all commodities to a decline in the value of the local currency. It said that food prices rose last year by 20.5 per cent, clothes and shoes by 30.2 per cent and housing and domestic needs by 11.3 per cent.

Referring to the industrial sector, the report said that the Gulf

crisis dealt a crippling blow to the national industry, which mostly depended on Iraqi and Gulf states' markets. The industrial sector was also hurt by the difficulty in acquiring raw materials for the manufactured products due to the delay of such products arriving at Ajloun.

The report pointed out that 1990 witnessed a growth in the production of potash, cigarettes, textiles, leather, detergents, iron, petrochemicals, paper, carton and electric power. There was a decline in fertilisers, cement, metal pipes, batteries, phosphate and animal feed.

During 1990, the report noted, the ministry registered 451 new small and medium-size industrial firms with a total capital of JD35.7 million.

Fears of Israeli attack grow

(Continued from page 1)

others injured.

"Israel is trying to displace the population in South Lebanon. This is an aggression," Sheikh Shamseddine said in a statement distributed by his office.

Nabil Berri, a cabinet minister without portfolio who also heads the mainstream Shiite Amal militia, called on the population to stay put despite the Israeli warning.

Mr. Berri and Parliament Deputy Abdul Latif Al Zein headed to Kfar Ruman, the first Shiite village to receive the threat, to urge the population to stay.

"Staying put is dangerous, but abandoning the villages is more dangerous," Mr. Berri said.

Mr. Zein, a native of Kfar Ruman, and Mr. Berri were joined in the village mosque by about 1,000 of the residents. The rest chose to flee.

"We'll stay here. We'll live here in dignity or die here in dignity," Mr. Zein told the villagers at the mosque, all of whom were elderly men.

"Israel wants land without population. Our mere existence here defeats Israel and protects Lebanon," he added.

The pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God), which has vowed to sabotage the Madrid peace

talks through attacks on Israel and its forces, has bases in Kfar Ruman.

Hizbollah and other pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon have vowed to fight a "holy war" against Israel.

Syria keeps Israel guessing

(Continued from page 1)

on where the second round of "bilateral" should take place but both sides are sticking to their positions.

Arab delegates said they were confident they would win the dispute, as they did on several minor procedural disputes that arose during the three-day conference.

The meetings will be "talks about talks." Apart from venue, they might also discuss the agenda and the timetable.

All except the Israel-Lebanon meeting will be firsts. Lebanon and Israel signed a formal agreement in May 1983 but it collapsed soon after.

Syria and Israel reached a dis-

engagement agreement in the occupied Golan Heights in 1974 through U.S. go-betweens.

A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), excluded from an overt role in peace talks because of Israeli objections, took part in an Arab coordination meeting on Friday evening, witnesses said.

Nabil Shaath, a political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and a leading member of Mr. Arafat's Fateh movement, has been in Madrid since Tuesday but did not appear in public during the three days of formal talks.

Israel rejects contacts with the PLO.

Mr. Sharaa planned to return to Damascus late Saturday.

European Community to review Jordan's need for foreign aid

BRUSSELS (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber arrived here Saturday to head Jordan's side to the meetings with the European Community's (EC) commission due to open here Monday.

Also arriving in the Belgian capital was Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz, while Minister of Finance Basel Jurdaneh is due there later Saturday.

The EC commission is expected to discuss financial aid to Jordan to help the country overcome its financial difficulties incurred during and after the Gulf crisis.

During the talks, Dr. Abu Jaber will meet with the foreign ministers of Britain, Italy, Portugal and Belgium as well as the Netherlands. Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The agency said that the ministers of finance and planning will discuss with the commission a number of topics related to EC-Jordanian relations.

Before leaving Amman for Brussels, Dr. Fariz said that the EC's Council of Cooperation will discuss Jordan's economic restructuring programme and prospects for the EC's contribution to help Jordan implement it.

The EC countries have allocated more than \$300 million



Ziyad Fariz

in aid to countries within the Mediterranean region currently trying to implement economic restructuring programmes, the agency quoted Dr. Fariz as saying.

The minister said he would raise the question of Jordanian returnees from the Gulf countries, the negative impact on Jordan's economy and prospects for EC countries to help the Kingdom cope with the present difficulties resulting from caring for the returnees.

According to the minister, the EC will discuss the implementation of its fourth Financial and Technical Protocol with Jordan signed last June. Under the protocol, Jordan will receive more than 126 million European Currency units

(\$138.6 million) to help boost the country's economic and agricultural sectors.

According to EC sources in Amman, water resources and management as well as support for private sector enterprises are also to benefit from the EC's fourth protocol.

About the third of the amount will be in outright grants and the rest in soft loans, according to the EC officials.

The EC is one of Jordan's biggest foreign aid donors. It has spent millions of dollars over the past few years on the improvement of Jordan's economy and has been among the few countries that extended aid to the Kingdom in the wake of the return of more than 300,000 expatriates from Kuwait during the Gulf crisis.

U.N. studies estimate that Jordan will need \$3.14 billion over the next three years to absorb an estimated 300,000 people from the Gulf.

The government had previously estimated it would need to spend \$4.5 billion over the next five years.

Dr. Fariz was quoted by Petra as saying that he will discuss with the Europeans the prospect of selling Jordan's agricultural products in larger quantities in European markets.

New textbooks to be phased in gradually

AMMAN (J.T.) — A current programme implemented by the Ministry of Education to change school textbooks in Jordan within four years in light of recommendations and resolutions by the 1987 Educational Conference is expected to cost JD 11.2 million, according to Ibrahim Al Akash, the director for the ministry's Curricula and School Textbooks Department.

The process, which started in the beginning of the 1991-92 school year, will be implemented in stages in the private and public schools. The programme is to be financed through a loan to be provided by the World Bank, said

Mr. Akash in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

This year, Mr. Akash said students of the first, fifth and ninth grades are studying new textbooks. In the following years, new books will be provided for the second, sixth and 10th grades followed by the third, seventh and 11th grades.

The fourth, eighth and 12th grades will be the last to get new books.

Before distribution of the new textbooks in all schools, the ministry is using the new textbooks in a selected number of schools in order to determine the effective-

ness of the plan, he said.

The textbooks, Mr. Akash said, are being prepared and compiled by committees of educationists, veteran teachers, school supervisors and even parents working under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. Should the selected textbooks prove successful in the selected schools, the books and the plan would be adopted for all schools, he said.

Referring to the book publishing process, Mr. Akash said his department publishes nearly 10 million books annually to satisfy the growing needs of students.

International conference on history and antiquities to be held in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The fifth international conference on the history and antiquities of Jordan is to be organised in Amman in April under the slogan "Art and Technology in Jordan Through the Ages."

The announcement was made here Saturday by Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Abdul Karim Al Kabarti, who said that 200 scholars from various parts of the world are expected to take part in the six-day meeting to take place at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST).

The minister said that an exhibition displaying various activities of the Department of Antiquities in Jordan, together with displays of items provided by Jordanian universities and the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre, will be organised. The displays, he said, include artifacts excavated in the Kingdom by various archaeological teams from Jordan and foreign countries.

The minister said that the conference, to be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will be coupled with informational and touristic activities designed to acquaint the delegates with Jordanian treasures of antiquities and historical sites.

Furthermore, April 1992 will witness a general annual conference by Italian tourist and travel offices which will be held in Amman for the first time, according to Mr. Kabarti. He said more than 100 participants and 80 journalists from Italy will take part in the meeting.

Mr. Kabarti expressed hope that Jordan will reestablish itself as a touristic centre in the Middle East after a long break lasting through the Gulf crisis. He said the coming year is expected to be a tourist year for the Kingdom, which will be receiving large numbers of tourist groups from Europe

Development of human resources in region to be discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — More than 90 Muslim scholars, experts and scientists from 30 Arab and Islamic nations will gather in Amman this month for a general conference organised by the Islamic Academy of Sciences.

According to Dr. Anwar Bilbeisi, the academy's director general, the delegates, who will be joined by 120 scholars, and specialists from Jordan, will discuss developing human resources to promote work in science and technology in the Islamic world.

The conference, the fifth of its kind, is part of the academy's general plan designed to promote the learning and application of science and technology in the Arab and Islamic world through developing manpower in these fields, said Dr. Bilbeisi in a statement Saturday.

A total of 15 working papers, submitted by international and regional scholars and specialists covering various matters related to human resources development together with seven working papers submitted from participants from Jordan reflecting the development of human resources in agriculture, industry and trade

will be reviewed by the participants in the conference. The conference will open on Nov. 15 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, according to Dr. Bilbeisi.

The conference is being held in Amman because Jordan is one of the Arab and Islamic nations with sufficient high quality manpower that can be of benefit to the Arab countries in development-related fields, Dr. Bilbeisi said.

Referring to the academy's other activities, Dr. Bilbeisi said that the academy will participate in an international conference to be organised by the standing ministerial committee for science and technology cooperation in the Islamic nations.

The academy, he said, will submit a working paper on its role in organising training programmes for engineers and technicians working in the Islamic world. The academy Dr. Bilbeisi explained, is currently holding training courses in Turkey, Egypt and Jordan with the purpose of upgrading the efficiency of the engineers and technicians of three countries.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Iraqi art exhibition at the Phoenix Gallery of Art and Culture, Gardens Street.
- ★ A special season of antique lithographs, engravings, folio-illustrations and maps, 18th & 19th century prints of Palestine, Jordan — the Mideast as well as orientalist scenes at the Gallery, Hotel Jordan Inter. Continental.
- ★ Photography exhibition by Aseeb Atwan at the British Council.
- ★ Exhibition entitled "Graphic Arts of the 60s" (from the Federal Republic of Germany) at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation gallery (open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).
- ★ Exhibition of photos by Thierry Girard at the French Cultural Centre.

CONCERT

- ★ Piano recital by Hao Huang at Phoenix Gallery — 8 p.m.
- FILM
- ★ Episode one and two of a nine-part documentary on "The Civil War" at the American Centre — 7 p.m.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975
جوردين تايمز بوليتيكي دايلى منشور بالانجليزية من المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Bread subsidy and side effects

By Dr. Fahd Al Fanek

It was roughly estimated that the direct cost of subsidising bread, barley, sugar, rice, milk and maize, to be incurred by the Ministry of Supply during 1991, will reach JD 63.3 million. Out of this amount JD 11.6 million, representing the expected surpluses and profits to be made by the Ministry of Supplies by selling sugar at the market price and the profits achieved by the Civil Consumer Corporation, could be subtracted thus bringing the net cost of subsidies to JD 51.7 million.

This amount is not alarming if taken in the context of overall public expenditure. It does not exceed four per cent of the central government budget. The problem lies in the overgrowth of the share of bread in particular. Bread subsidies reached JD 31.1 million a year, equal to 60 per cent of the total commodity subsidies. This reveals a great distortion which should be examined and reconsidered.

We should not deceive ourselves by claiming that this is not mainly a bread subsidy but a subsidy to domestic production of wheat. The study revealed that the share of the domestic wheat makes only 10 per cent, while a solid 90 per cent of the subsidy goes to imported wheat.

On the other hand we should stress the fact that the high

subsidy extended to the domestic production of wheat failed to give any positive result. Local production of wheat contributed no more than 7.4 per cent of the country's needs in 1991, or no more than 40,000 tonnes. We depend on imported wheat to the extent of 92.6 per cent.

The cost of imported wheat is, on average, JD 80 per tonne, with additions of JD 10.5 to represent freight, insurance, storage and transport, to bring the total cost of JD 90.5. Currently the government is selling the wheat to the flour mills at JD 34.7 which is 38 per cent of the actual cost.

To complete the picture we have to recall that the present consumer price of bread was fixed since 1978, 13 years ago, when the price of everything more than doubled. Only the price of bread remained the same, through increasing the government subsidy year after year.

At that time the cost of subsidised flour formed 55 per cent of the consumer price of bread, while the other costs of production and marketing formed 45 per cent, including labour, energy, material and overheads.

After 1978, the cost of wages, energy, materials and overheads rose gradually. Naturally the owners of bakeries noticed that their

agreed margin of profitability was shrinking and sometimes reversed into losses. They complained, and the Ministry of Supply was obliged to reduce the price of flour and increase the subsidy to the extent necessary to make up, at its expense, for the higher cost of production in the bakeries. The last adjustment was made in 1986. Since then, everything remained frozen during these eventful five years. The question of bread prices was thus brought to the table again for consideration. The question is whether the government is in the mood to increase the subsidy even more, or if it will allow the price of bread to rise gradually or in one strike.

In this respect, it may be useful for the public opinion and the decision-makers to realise some of the undesired side-effects of the heavy subsidy extended to bread. Consumers, for instance, were found to be buying 30 per cent more than they actually needed; cheaper prices naturally increased demand and allowed waste. Experts believe that Jordan's real needs are not more than half the 540,000 tonnes of wheat bought and imported by the Ministry of Supply this year. It must be that the other half is smuggled abroad. They add that at least half of what is referred to as domestic wheat was actually smuggled from Syria to take advantage of the Jordanian subsidy.

Myths and realities

MYTHS OF history are made everywhere, and the strongest are made by antagonists. They might never get corrected, but they should never be taken to mean absolute history, especially by leaders, intellectuals and statesmen. In his second address to the Madrid conference Friday, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir quoted the Israeli version of history when he charged that the 1940s Palestinian leader, Mufti Amin Hussein, "collaborated with the Nazis in the extermination of Jews during the Holocaust." That certainly is a myth.

The Madrid conference, however, is no myth. It is very possible that from now on, Arabs and Israelis could, instead of misinterpreting history, write it. Afterwards they could even re-write the past in a way fairer to both sides. The venue of the bilateral talks and the rhetoric of the last three days notwithstanding, both parties today sit face-to-face to discuss the making of peace. And that will not be an easy task, though the basic demands of both are legitimate. Basically, the Arabs want their land back and the Israelis want security. These are the two ingredients for peace. To move to that noble goal both Arabs and Israelis need to take confidence-building measures, and as U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has said: "A way must be found to send signals of peace and reconciliation that effect the peoples of the region."

Sure enough, Secretary Baker did not have in mind nor did he contemplate that Israel on Saturday would send confidence-wrecking signals by attacking South Lebanon and expelling Lebanese villagers. Nor was he thinking the Israeli troops would kill a 17-year-old in the occupied West Bank and place Gaza under curfew in return for Palestinians' distribution of olive branches.

Palestinian hostility for Israel, as demonstrated by the intifada daily, is not born out of an intrinsic hatred for the Jews; it is hostility towards an occupying army and a powerful state intent on destroying the very fabric of Palestinian society and identity. Lebanese fighters who attack Israel in the South are seeking to liberate their occupied lands. The Lebanese government and army pledged many times to guard Israel's northern borders once Israeli troops evacuated southern Lebanon.

The Arab parties to the conflict have long made clear to the whole world that they accept Israel and that they want to live with it in peace. They all went to Madrid on these bases as laid down in U.N. Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425.

Unless Israel withdrew from the occupied Arab territories there will be no peace. Meanwhile, unless Israel, the occupying power, scaled down its practices in the occupied territories, especially its settlement policies, the Arabs should not be expected to offer any more concessions.

The Israeli troops' practices in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and South Lebanon are certainly no myths. They are being recorded very accurately by the U.S. State Department, Amnesty International, Middle East Watch and numerous human rights organisations. Unless this daily-written history comes to an end, peace will elude us for a long time.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

ISRAELI Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was not only cornered and exposed for his government's illegal practices, but he also received two hard blows at the opening of the Madrid peace conference, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday. The paper said that the Soviet foreign minister told the conference clearly that U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 meant the exchange of land for peace and that there was no question about negotiating over these two resolutions. Another blow came from American Secretary of State James Baker who stressed the need to leave the past behind and look towards the future thus replying to Mr. Shamir's move to involve the conference in the events of history, said the paper. The two superpowers have both emphasised their determination to pursue efforts towards achieving peace although they would not impose their own terms on the parties, the paper said. It said that the European Community, represented at the peace conference, has also stressed that the different parties should adhere strictly to the requirements of the international legality. The Arabs, for their part, have called on the superpowers to see to it that the Jewish settlement programme be frozen, and the head of the Palestinian delegation Dr. Abdul Shafi urged the world community to place the occupied lands under U.N. protection for a transitional period leading to independence, the paper pointed out. All the signs coming from the superpowers are good and encouraging, said the paper, but it remains to be seen whether they will respond favourably to the Arab countries' demands in a practical move to lay the foundation for a peaceful settlement.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Saturday expressed belief that the United States will not be satisfied by being a mere coordinator or onlooker at the Madrid peace conference, but rather it will go to the end and pursue all efforts to see to it that the conference, which it had initiated, would achieve fruitful results. Mahmoud Al Rimawi said that the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has showed his displeasure at not seeing any real move to speed up the bilateral talks which will also lead to multilateral talks. The writer said that the U.S. secretary made it clear that the conference should achieve peace and should tackle the question of land and security through its different phases. Mr. Baker forced the Israelis to meet their Arab adversaries for the bilateral talks in Madrid thus thwarting Israel's attempts to render the conference void of its international character, said the writer. Washington holds the power over the parties and can force them to speed up the procedural matters and get down to real business, despite Mr. Baker's statement that progress has to be made by the parties themselves, said Rimawi. He said that now Washington has succeeded in bringing the warring parties together at the Madrid parley, it has no alternative but to pursue its efforts to end the conflict and pave the way for the birth of a new world order.

Never mind the noise, they're talking in the Middle East

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

MADRID — Forget the rhetoric, ignore the insults, never mind the noise. They're talking peace in the Middle East.

"I don't want to be overly optimistic but the peace process has finally begun," said Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa, summing up three days of often vicious abuse that marked the first direct talks between Israel and all its Arab neighbours.

"We should not be concerned by the continuation of such debate. I believe that negotiations will start as agreed."

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, the architect of the multi-tiered peace process that finally brought Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians to the same T-shaped table, was unconcerned about the volume of invective.

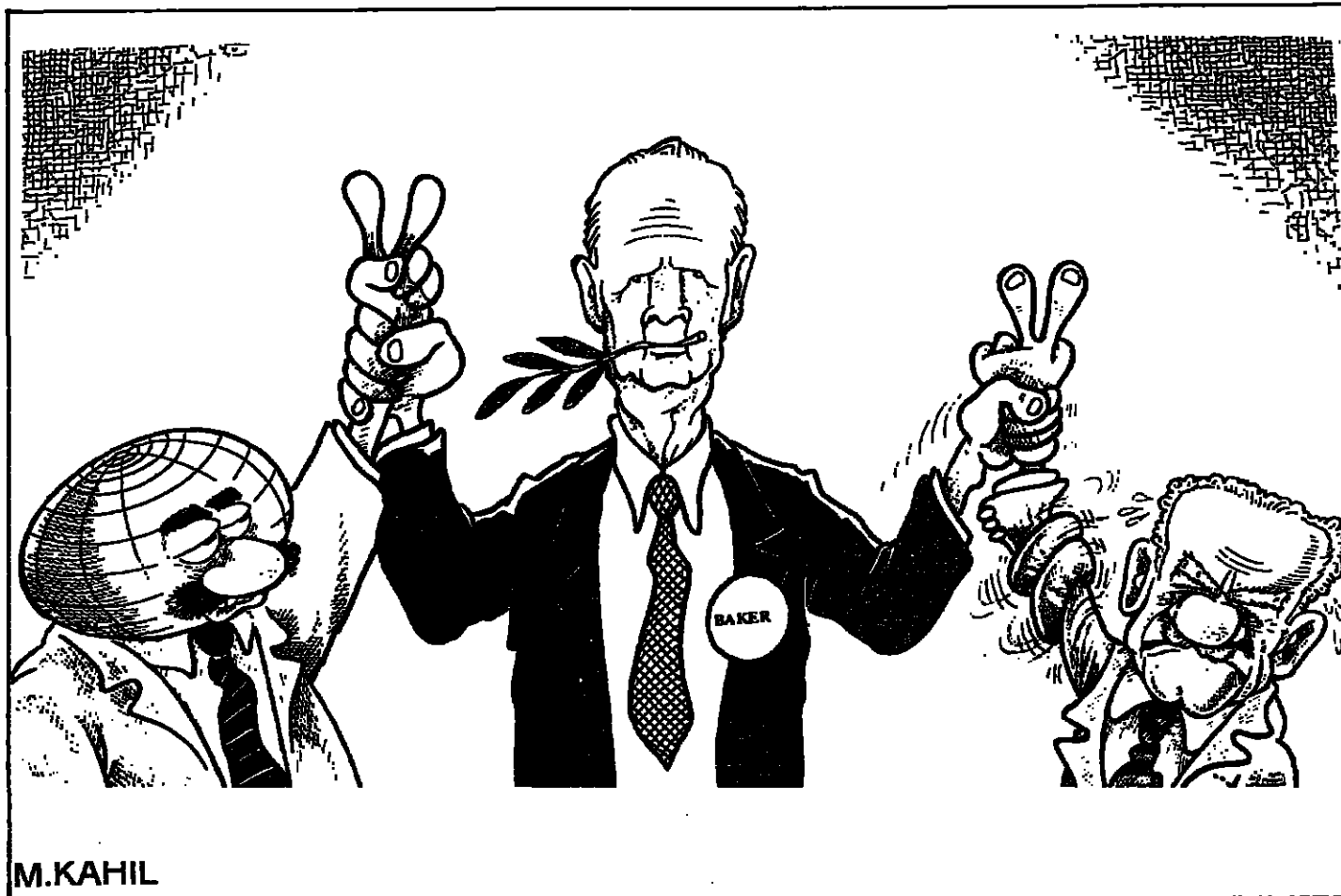
There was "some posturing and staking out of maximalist positions... this was expected," he said.

It was almost as if Arabs and Israelis needed to wheel out their most cherished prejudices, recite their selective versions of history and pick over their deepest wounds in a collective catharsis before they could talk to each other.

Concessions, even on procedure, it seemed, could only be made behind a thick smokescreen of vituperation.

There were two peace conferences: a public theatre played out for live television audiences around the world, and private diplomacy that helped Mr. Baker and his aides keep the negotiating process on track.

Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, himself a heavyweight prizefighter in the



ring of rhetoric, described Friday's plenary session as "a circus."

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa, who produced the most gripping theatre when he waved a 1947 British "wanted" poster of Yitzhak Shamir, now Israel's prime minister, had calmed down by mid-afternoon and was telling journalists amiably that Syria was indeed

willing to enter direct talks with Israel.

At the end, Mr. Baker appeared to have achieved exactly what he sought from the Madrid meeting — an agreement for face-to-face negotiations between Israel and each of the Arab delegations to begin on Sunday.

Those meetings will probably be dominated by procedural wrangling about venues, with

Israel still demanding bilateral talks be moved swiftly to the Middle East, as if their location were more important than the substance to be negotiated.

But the Israelis, desperate for American loan guarantees to help it absorb a wave of Soviet Jewish immigrants, seem unlikely to walk away from the table just because it is in Madrid.

Mr. Baker showed his displeasure with the Israelis when he said in his closing address that for the superpowers and most of the world "it would be very difficult to understand how a party could now refuse to attend bilateral negotiations simply because of a disagreement over the site of those negotiations."

Although ambushes and artillery duels continued throughout the conference and Israel resumed regular bombing of guerrilla targets in Lebanon within hours of the end, the Middle East will never quite be the same place again.

Some taboos have fallen but too many have not," Mr. Netanyahu said.

For the first time in 43 years of bloodshed, Arab delegates have sat and listened to an Israeli prime minister. And for the first time, an Israeli leader has heard a Palestinian delegate describe his people's suffering under occupation and its demands for a state without flinching.

The Israelis gritted their teeth and stayed even when he praised the Palestine Liberation Organisation, excluded from the conference but hovering invisibly in the wings, and quoted its leader, Yasser Arafat.

The solemn, dignified Palestinian delegate, Gaza doctor-Haidar Abdul Shafi, gave his people a new standing on the world stage which may be irreversible.

And in the streets of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where for four years desperate Palestinians have been hurling stones and petrol bombs at Israeli troops, hundreds of Arab youths have showered their occupiers with olive branches.

Now comes the hard part — negotiations on substance.

No one believes a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement is at hand. The peace process wrought by Mr. Baker in a show of unrivalled American power may take years to come to fruition, with many dramas and hiccups on the way, if it ever does.

Nor is it true in the Middle East that while people are talking, they are not shooting.

But at least, they are talking as well as shooting.

At fragile peace talks, symbols play a role

By Richard Loran
The Associated Press

MADRID — An empty chair, an old photograph, a checkered kuffiyeh.

Symbols have taken on enormous importance in a Middle East peace conference where delegates speak the same language — English — but do not seem to understand each other.

Even before the talks got underway at Madrid's 18th century Royal Palace, representatives of Israel and her Arab neighbours debated details like the shape of the table. As the first phase ended Friday, disagreement over where the next round should take place threatened to derail the negotiations.

One of the most potent images in the hall of columns where the opening sessions took place was that of Arab speakers delivering their arguments to an empty Israeli seat at the negotiating table.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had left it vacant when he departed for Israel after his opening rebuttal.

Israeli delegates said Mr. Shamir left to avoid travelling on the Sabbath, a violation of Jewish law, and antagonising his governing coalition partners of the religious right. They said the Arabs knew about his departure days ago and denied it was a snub.

But chief Palestinian negotiator Haidar Abdul Shafi criticised Mr. Shamir for leaving the table early, saying peace talks were more important.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa also scolded Mr. Shamir, telling the conference his early departure showed the Israelis "were taking the peace conference lightly."

Mr. Sharaa then brandished his own symbol to punctuate a personal attack against the Israeli prime minister: a 1948 "wanted" poster of Mr. Shamir.

The British had suspected Mr. Shamir, then a member of the underground Stern Gang organisation, of involvement in the assassination of a U.N. envoy to what was then Palestine. Mr. Shamir denies he participated in the murder of the envoy, Swedish diplomat Count Folke Bernadotte in Cairo.

At times, the delegates themselves appear frustrated over attempts to interpret every detail of their demeanor.

"Why is it provocative? Why is it provocative?" demanded Palestinian delegate Saeb Erekat as he tugged the edges of his checkered scarf, or kuffiyeh. He spoke to other delegates but with an eye to the press gallery inside the hall of columns.

Mr. Erekat has been accused of trying to anger Israelis by wearing the kuffiyeh, a traditional head-dress used by Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat, among others.

The Israelis refuse to negotiate with the PLO, which they consider a terrorist organisation. But it is an open secret that the PLO is deeply involved in the participation of Palestinian delegates to the conference.

Gorbachev, Mitterrand plead against Soviet break-up

By Francois Raitberger
Reuters

SOUSTONS — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and President Francois Mitterrand of France spoke out on Thursday against a break-up of the Soviet Union and Mr. Gorbachev said civil war in Yugoslavia should serve as a warning.

After a day of talks at Mr. Mitterrand's country retreat in southwest France, they told a joint news conference disintegration would serve neither Soviet nor Western interests.

Mr. Gorbachev said that although the republics had chosen self-determination they should keep a single military force and common economy or the price to pay could be war and misery.

"Maintaining the union is indispensable to avert confrontation and recession," he said.

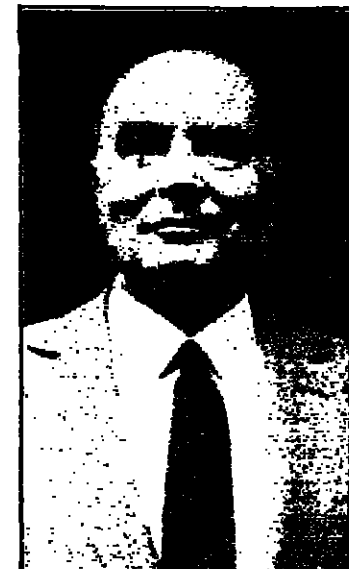
Mr. Mitterrand said the West needed a central power through which it could channel aid and help the Soviet Union through a winter of hunger and unrest.

"France has no interest in a scattering (of power), in a political vacuum replacing a structure whose main part is Russia," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand said France had given Moscow \$530 million in food aid over the past year and would plead with its partners in the G-7 group of the seven most industrialised countries for an extra effort.



Mikhail Gorbachev



Francois Mitterrand

For Mr. Gorbachev, on his way back from the Madrid Middle East peace conference, the 20-hour stopover at Mr. Mitterrand's country home deep in the peaceful Landes pine forest was a relaxing interval.

"Roosters woke me up. It reminded me of my peasant origins," he said.

Shepherds perched on high stilts to walk across the region's swamps welcomed the two leaders as they arrived for the news conference at a lakeside sailing centre in the village of Soustons.

Mr. Gorbachev said war in

Yugoslavia should be a lesson for all on the consequences of break-ups in Europe. But the Yugoslav federation should not be written off.

"Saying Yugoslavia no longer exists is a superficial and irresponsible approach," he said, in an apparent jibe at France.

"Supporting Yugoslavia is our duty. Otherwise do we need such a new Europe, with so much suffering?" he asked.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas recently said that Yugoslavia, torn since last June

by fighting pitting separatist Croatia against Serbs and the Federal Army, no longer existed.

Mr. Mitterrand said the international community must help Yugoslavia find a new deal in a federation with political power redistributed or a confederation.

The two leaders again denied reports that their relationship had suffered from "Mr. Mitterrand's apparently lukewarm support for Mr. Gorbachev during the failed Soviet coup attempt last August."

"That problem does not exist," Mr. Gorbachev said. He denied having written in his book on the coup that he had vainly waited for Mr. Mitterrand to telephone his support.

"Our personal relationship is as strong as it has ever been," said Mr. Mitterrand, irritated by press insistence on what he called a controversy of minor interest.

"We intend to remain close together to safeguard democracy and the (Soviet) Union's equilibrium," he said.

The two leaders had lengthy talks on Wednesday evening. They continued discussions on Thursday over breakfast and in the car taking Mr. Gorbachev to Biarritz airport, in the French Basque country, for his flight home.

Mr. Gorbachev, treated to the delicacies of the Landes forest, home of foie gras, was the first foreign head of government to stay overnight at Mr. Mitterrand's small country house since then German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt 10 years ago.

Syrian performance boosts morale

(Continued from page 1)

and nationalist context. Mustafa Hamareh, a professor of history, believes that it was pure coincidence that the Syrian approach in Madrid was in line with the sentiment among the Arab masses.

"It is well known that the Syrians are very good in determining their priorities in terms of what is good and what is bad for them," said Dr. Hamareh. "History has proved that Syrian priorities coincided as well as collided with pan-Arab national issues at times depending on what Damascus felt was its interests."

Dr. Hamareh also points out that the issue at stake for Syria at this point in time was relatively insignificant when compared with Jordan and the Palestinians.

"Syria can afford to adopt a hard line position in Madrid," he said. "But Jordan or the Palestinians cannot do that simply because they have such more at stake and stand to lose much more than the Syrians," he pointed out.

"What Mr. Sharaa told the conference was exactly the Arab masses wanted to hear and rejoice," he said. On the other hand, political science professor Nasser Tahboub argued that Syria, by virtue of its position as amplified in Madrid, "underlined the reality that no one can eclipse the Syrian role in inter-Arab and regional politics."

"Let no one underestimate the role of Syria as one of the key players in the Levant," he said. "The structural changes in the international scene have created a number of pragmatic leaders in the region" who would otherwise have maintained their traditional role as rejectionists, he said.

PLO proposes Arab summit

(Continued from page 1)

late Friday to evaluate the first phase of the historic peace talks that opened Wednesday in Madrid.

PLO strategists are working out what line to adopt Sunday, when the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation meets for the first time alone with its Israeli counterpart. Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas earlier in the

For observers, the quick wits of the Syrians were evident in the way their veteran Syrian foreign minister handled things in Madrid.

Mohammad Khalil, an observer who said he watched the entire conference on television, asked: "How come Mr. Sharaa had the 'wanted' poster of Shamir very conveniently in his pocket to be produced at an instant's notice?"

"Mr. Sharaa had a prepared text, which he ignored while replying to Mr. Shamir," the observer recalled.

Obviously, Mr. Khalil argued, "the Syrians knew very well that Shamir could come up with and they were prepared for it."

In the same vein, he added, "Mr. Sharaa also proved that he could react at an instant's notice when he grabbed the microphone and corrected (Soviet Foreign Minister Boris) Pankin that the conference was only adjourned not closed."

"No other delegate thought quick enough of reaffirming this point," said Mr. Khalil.

"On the whole, I have a good feeling that the Arabs will not be a walkover for the Israelis in the peace talks," he said, summing up what appears to be widely-shared now-found confidence among many who had resigned to the Arabs playing to the American tunes in the Spanish capital.

"It was a diplomat who said in Madrid: The Americans and the Soviets are providing the music, the Arabs and Israelis are the dancers and Spain is providing the ballroom," recalled Jihan, a university student. "I would like to add: The Syrians have changed the tone of the music and now the steps of the players have to change too."

'Humanitarian aid must be sustained'

Following is the English translation of UNRWA's Commissioner General Ibra Turkman's speech delivered in French in Rome at the Cooperation for Development Conference held on Oct. 28.

I AM most grateful to the Italian government for having invited the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to this third conference on Cooperation for Development.

This conference... is taking place during a period of transition — transition towards a new world order — although its nature remains unclear. It is certain, however, that we are going through a period of great change.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency that I head, is directly involved in the geographical and political context of the Middle East, a region that has been beset by disintegration since World War I and where the search for peace, stability and regional cooperation has repeatedly failed.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East was established 41 years ago to counter the traumatic upheavals of 1947 to 1948, which accelerated and fatally deepened the fragmentation of the Middle East and provoked three devastating wars. The victim of all these wars, of the perpetuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict and of fratricide quarrels, has invariably been the Palestinian people whose right to self-determination, recognised by the United Nations since 1947, has remained a dead letter.

Now, at a time when we hope, most sincerely, for a successful outcome to the peace process which is about to start in a few days in Madrid, there is a chance that a new era will begin in the region and that finally a lasting peace will prevail.

I must, however, expand a little on the historical background in order to explain UNRWA's mission.

Over five million Palestinians, some two million of whom have been living under military occupation since 1967, almost half of them registered as refugees, have been deprived of any opportunity for socio-economic development. Their only concern has been to survive. On the eve of his assassination

in Jerusalem, Count Folke Bernadotte gave a warning to the international community in his report to the secretary general of the United Nations: "Either a relief operation is mounted, or an entire people will be left to die in the desert."

UNRWA was born after this moving appeal from this man who, as we know, later met such a tragic end.

Now, in light of experience gained over four decades, one must stop and reflect on the unique case of a United Nations organisation which has played such an important role in the destiny of an entire people.

UNRWA's programmes are an interesting example of integrated development which, due to the political constraints and the limitations of its mandate as well as lack of financial resources, have had to focus mainly on capitalising on the manpower offered by the refugees in the fields of health, education, vocational training and social assistance.

The development of Palestinian human potential, the preservation of their cultural traditions and the implementation of programmes of direct assistance have on many occasions been confronted by the harsh political and military realities of the region in which we work. However, after 43 years of precarious existence often in makeshift camps which increasingly have an air of permanence, the Palestinians, with the assistance of UNRWA, have succeeded in becoming one of the most educated people in the region and one of the most able to take the path of autonomous socio-economic development.

It remains to be seen if the institutions established by the United Nations through UNRWA: dispensaries, hospitals, schools, vocational training centres and income-generating programmes, are allowed to flourish in a political and territorial context permitting Palestinians to be the masters of their own destiny.

The international community has made no mistake about it. This human capital deserved and continues to deserve to be supported.

I would like here to emphasise the importance that the Italian and EC contributions have for us. Over the past ten years, these contributions have progressively

played an essential role in supporting UNRWA's programmes, a role that in the past was carried out mainly by the Nordic and Anglo-Saxon countries. I have listened with some consternation to the many speakers who have hinted at the possible reduction of Italian development aid in 1992. Like other United Nations organisations we have been encouraged by very clear indications from important Italian politicians during this meeting which should calm our fears. In UNRWA's case, Italy is at the forefront of humanitarian support. I am very concerned to see this support continue.

It is clear that UNRWA's role, while being essentially humanitarian, has political foundations. The decision to create UNRWA in 1949 was a highly political one as the international community decided that a whole refugee population deserved its support and should not perish and that steps should be taken to preserve its national identity. This philosophy determined the work of UNRWA. Now, unfortunately, 41 years later, the agency continues to carry out its work of building the future of a people who are waiting for a solution to their problems — one that can only be political — in the spirit of a new world order, most just and more equal.

It is not for me to suggest solutions to the question of Palestine, but nevertheless cannot be denied that this problem continues to poison all hopes of international cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean — the steppes of Europe.

A glimmer of hope has appeared on the horizon: the peace process launched by the United States in the aftermath of the Gulf war is to take place very shortly. I can only hope that it will succeed, and that at last the road to a better future will be open to the Palestinian people.

In awaiting a solution to this problem, I would like to draw to your attention that the political and financial support to UNRWA must continue in order not to undermine one of the elements of the peace equation. While the international community works for a political solution, humanitarian aid must be sustained on the ground to ensure the success of ongoing initiatives.

Therein lies the guarantee for a durable solution in the region.

For old enemies, harsh rhetoric was to be expected

By Ruth Sinai
The Associated Press

MADRID — Despite a morning of venomous speech-making, Palestinians and Israelis may move ahead with plans for face-to-face talks.

Much of the harsh rhetoric heard here Friday and over the past few days was expected. After all, the whole world was watching.

Both the Israelis and Palestinians admitted as much.

Both took advantage of the glaring media exposure to present their strongest case to world opinion, with briefings, news conferences, interviews and pamphlets.

For Israel, it was an opportunity to depict a small peace-loving country surrounded by numerous hostile Arabs and yearning for recognition from its neighbours.

For the Palestinians, the conference was a rare chance to shed light on the plight of their refugees, their dispossession, their suffering under Israeli occupation, their dreams of a homeland.

For Syria, it was a chance to demand that Israel relinquish the Golan Heights — captured from the Syrians in the 1967 Middle East war — and to show solidarity with the Palestinians by demanding their rights be fulfilled.

Later Friday, Syria's foreign minister said the next stage of talks were still in doubt, although the Israelis and Palestinians said earlier they were moving ahead with plans for face-to-face discussions.

"We saw some posturing, the staking out of maximalist positions," said Secretary of State James Baker.

It's exactly the sort of thing one would expect to see when the cameras are trained on such a delicate process, he told reporters.

The real negotiations, said Israel's deputy foreign minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, will be held behind closed doors. Only there can results be achieved.

Despite the tough talk, "we haven't walked out. That's a simple fact," Mr. Netanyahu told

reporters. Reacting to Syria's harsh speech demanding Israel return all captured lands, Mr. Netanyahu called it "vituperation, slander and condescension," yet in the same breath, he said the talks would go on.

Even a harsh personal attack by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa on Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir did not bust up the talks.

"I am not surprised," said Mr. Shamir, after Mr. Al Sharaa accused him of complicity in the 1948 assassination of a U.N. mediator. "It will not prevent me from continuing," he said upon arriving back in Israel.

The United States, seeking to move the sides to the next phase of the talks, has proposed the first session of direct talks be held at a secluded site away from the estimated 5,000 reporters covering the conference.

"The presence of the media magnifies each crisis beyond proportion," said Nachman Shai, an Israeli delegate.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary Issue No. 28

Drawing of Nov. 2, 1991

Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. 17098 Wins JD 25,000	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 1,000 each wins JD 100 17099 17008 17198 18098 27098 17097 17088 17998 18098 87098
Holder of ticket No. 52461 Wins JD 6,000	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 600 each wins JD 60 52462 52471 52561 53461 62461 52460 52451 52361 51461 42461
Holder of ticket No. 26373 Wins JD 3,000	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 300 each wins JD 30 26374 26383 26473 27373 36373 26372 26363 26273 25373 16373
Holder of ticket No. 41322 Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 200 each wins JD 20 41323 41332 41422 42122 51322 41321 41312 41222 40322 31322
Holder of ticket No. 77373 Wins JD 1,500	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 150 each wins JD 15 77374 77383 77473 78373 87373 77372 77363 77273 76373 67373
Holder of ticket No. 58437 Wins JD 1,200	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 100 each wins JD 10 58438 58447 58537 59437 68437 58436 58427 58337 57437 48437
Holder of ticket No. 36511 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 80 each wins JD 8 36512 36521 36611 37511 46511 36510 36501 36411 35511 26511
Holder of ticket No. 43795 Wins JD 600	Ten consolation prizes totaling JD 70 each wins JD 7 43796 43705 43895 44795 53795 43794 43785 43695 42795 33795

Ticket numbers 44424 26128 75154 47141	win JD 200 each
Ticket numbers 12982 15507 22424	win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

6099 6200 5912 Win JD 20 each	0041 9996 8938 Win JD 10 each
9211 1522	0440 5496
946 457 974 834 182	Win JD 5 each
8000 tickets ending with Zero (0) Win JD 2 each	

COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

40

covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in

852 400 599 814 258

Win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number

19 of

Oct. 17, 1991

Mustafa Al Sharaa
Middle-Sharbat
Half won JD 12,500

Saleh Al Zamilah
Madaba-Sharbat
Half won JD 12,500

Mohammad Al Salam
Amman-Sharbat
Half won JD 5,000

Saleh Al Zamilah
Sub-Sharbat
Half won JD 5,000

Abu Shalab
Amman-Sharbat
Half won JD 1,250

Zaid Al Nida
Amman-Sharbat
Half won JD 1,250

Ramzi Al Nida
Amman-Sharbat
Half won JD 1,250

Next Drawing takes place on

Nov. 17, 1991

First eight biggest prizes are issued from GLWS headquarters

Prospects of EC signing union treaty vanish

By Andres Wolberg-Stok
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The 12 European Community states are bracing for a final round of haggling over political and monetary union, but some negotiators find it difficult to see how the more extreme positions can be reconciled.

It is now clear that when an EC summit in the Dutch town of Maastricht ends in six weeks' time, community leaders will have missed their own deadline to sign a treaty on a common foreign policy and a single currency.

Some of the most sensitive issues are still open after a year of often unpleasant negotiations, and officials say the question now is whether the summit will pro-

duce a political deal that can then be translated into a legal treaty.

"We will never be able to sign at Maastricht because some time will be needed after that to fine-tune the texts," said the ambassador of one member state in Brussels.

Although much of the bravado emanating from the 12 capitals on their different ambitions for Maastricht may be like the boastful threats of boxes before a fight, negotiators wonder if some of the more entrenched attitudes can be reconciled.

"Technically, it can be done," one senior negotiator said. "Politically, I wouldn't bet on it."

EC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on Monday will spar again over two of the problem

issues — how to give the largely powerless European Parliament a greater say in community decisions and how to siphon more money from rich EC states into the coffers of poorer member countries.

Britain, always wary of ceding sovereignty to the EC, is not alone in its reluctance to involve the 518-seat parliament in new areas and allow it to overrule the executive European Commission and the council of member states in some cases.

But as the only state resisting the idea of a single EC currency, Britain is not swayed by Germany's warnings that Bonn will refuse to donate its valuable Deutschmark to form the backbone of an Economic and Monet-

ary Union (EMU) unless the parliament gains sweeping new powers.

Bonn's argument that this is necessary to ensure more direct democratic scrutiny of EC decisions is backed enthusiastically by many of the smaller states, which fear economic and political domination by the heavyweights.

Germany's backers include Spain, which is still demanding a special fund to systematically redistribute money from rich states to its economy and those of Ireland, Greece and Portugal.

Despite the recent reappearance of obstacles in the EMU talks, which only a few weeks ago appeared well on track, officials say the political union negotiations are the more difficult to

conclude at the Maastricht summit on December 9-10.

Monday's ministerial meeting will also illustrate another thorny patch — the creation of a more formal common foreign policy, with some issues possibly subject to majority voting and perhaps with an embryonic European army.

The ministers are due to agree on what the Netherlands, the bloc's current president, should do and say when it sits down as an observer in the EC's name at the Middle East peace conference in Madrid this week.

They will also take stock of developments at Yugoslav peace talks organised by the EC, with both sides in the treaty debate trying to back their arguments.

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT, FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Tel. 604676 604696
P.O. Box 7806 AMMAN

4 Rent & Sale

Many villas and apartments are available for rent and sale - furnished or unfurnished.

Also many lots of land are available for sale.

For further details, please call

Abdoun Real Estate
Tel. 810605, 810606, Fax: 810520

RENT Distinctive

Villas Apartments Flats IN ROYAL WEST AMMAN

real estate

Just call NIDAL **693037**

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service

Develop your colour film at our shop and get:-

- * JUMBO photo size 30% larger
- * Free Metal Frame 13 x 18 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank. Phone: 604042
Sweifeh tel: 823891

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO RENT IN WEST AMMAN

CALL SOHA AT

Saudi Real Estate 687821/22

CROWN INT'L EST.

Packing, shipping, forwarding, storage, clearing, door-to-door service

Air, Sea and Land

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090
Fax: 690852
P.O. Box 82847 Amman

فندق ريجنسي بالاس
The Regency Palace Hotel

LOBBY LOUNGE

PIANO ENTERTAINMENT

French Cuisine

Cocktail Bar

819584 - Abdoun

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyiah Girls School

Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

Authentic Chinese Cuisine

elegant colorful atmosphere moderate prices

shamsani tel: 600250 (now open daily)

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only

Tel: 816214

Come and taste our specialties

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

MANDARIN RESTAURANT

Special Chinese Foods Skilled Chinese Chefs

Open 11:30-3:30 & 6:00-11:30 daily

Take away is available

Wadi Saqra Road near Philadelphia Hotel
(Tel. 819222, Amman)

Once Tasted Always Loved

The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room..!

DAROTEL

Amman - Tel. 668193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Tel: 23888 DAROTEL JO

Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

THE RANCH STEAK HOUSE

DAILY BUSINESSMAN'S LUNCH

لانش بيزنسمن

The Philadelphia

For Res. Call 683100 Ext. 113.

Soup of the Day
Salsad Bar
Grilled Filet Mignon with potatoes and vegetables
Dessert, Coffee Or Tea
Price: J.D. \$8.00

For the best for your MONEY ADVERTISE in the **Jordan Times**

Russian parliament gives Yeltsin powers to implement radical reforms

MOSCOW (AP) — Russian lawmakers Friday overwhelmingly approved President Boris Yeltsin's demand to implement radical reforms in the most powerful Soviet republic, including abolishing price controls on nearly all goods.

The 876-16 vote by Russia's parliament came as Mr. Yeltsin formally cut off funding to at least 70 Soviet ministries based on Russian soil in a move to cut the costly and inefficient national bureaucracy.

The decision to cut funding to the Soviet ministries, not including defence, railroad and nuclear energy, could shut down much of the Moscow-based central government, which has repeatedly backed away from economic reforms.

The funding cuts were announced by Mr. Yeltsin after the Oct. 18 signing of an economic treaty by eight republics, including Russia.

The Russian Congress of People's Deputies, or parliament, also approved Mr. Yeltsin's demand for increased political powers to implement the reforms.

Winning approval too was a measure to give Mr. Yeltsin and the republic's standing legislature, the Supreme Soviet, the right to override national laws that hinder economic reform.

Mr. Yeltsin has staked his political future on a plan of radical economic change that Russian and Soviet officials have discussed since the beginning of Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika reforms, but never carried out.

Mr. Yeltsin's plan would free prices by year's end on nearly all goods; cut nearly all subsidies to state-run industries and gradually privatise them; shift funding to social welfare programmes; allow the private sale of land and buy \$100 million in urgently needed farm equipment.

Mr. Yeltsin said Thursday the prices for certain basic goods including milk, bread, food, salt, gasoline, coal and even vodka — would still be regulated by the government, the TASS news agency reported.

The measure on Mr. Yeltsin's additional powers gives him the ability to reorganise all levels of executive power and freeze most local elections until Dec. 3, 1992.

Japanese current account surplus continues to grow

TOKYO (R) — Japan's runaway current account surplus continued to gain steam in September, nearly doubling from the same month a year ago as imports slumped.

The nation's unadjusted current account surplus widened to \$8.83 billion from \$4.63 billion a year earlier, the finance ministry (MOF) said Friday.

"The surplus is going to continue to grow, but not because of exports," said Paul Summerville, economist at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd in Tokyo. "We are seeing a collapse of import growth."

luxury goods such as European automobiles and air work, several one-off factors weighed heavily on the data.

In September 1990, oil prices climbed in the lead up to the Gulf war and gold imports were unusually high because many securities houses had set up gold investment funds. Both sent imports up sharply, making this year's look small in comparison.

Kazuko Mizuno, economist at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd, said that as much as 90 per cent of the cause behind the weaker imports can be attributed to distortions of a year ago.

As the full impact of Japan's slowing economy continues to feed through into the trade figures, however, imports will remain on weak footing, Mr. Mizuno added.

On the other side of the trade equation, recent robust exports which have drawn criticism from Japan's trading partners, climbed to \$26.99 billion from \$25.16 billion a year earlier.

Economists attributed the slow growth to weak demand in Asia and Europe — two areas that had recently shown a healthy appetite for Japanese goods.

Asian economies are slowing down because of the recession in the United States.

In Europe, meanwhile, economies have also been slowed by high German interest rates, economists said.

Allied-Lyons, Carlsberg to combine operations in Britain next year

LONDON (AP) — Allied-Lyons PLC and Denmark's Carlsberg A.S. are to merge their British brewing operations into a joint venture company.

The 50-50 venture will be called Carlsberg-Tetley PLC and begin operating in March with 5,000 employees, both companies have said.

Analysts said the combination would have 18 per cent of the British beer market, with Allied-Lyons representing 14 per cent. The deal requires the approval of the Office of Fair Trading.

Allied-Lyons said the venture company would have a strong range of brands, including its own Skol, Lowenbrun, Tetley Bitter, Castlemeine XXXX and Burton Draught. The Danish company is bringing its Carlsberg and Tuborg lagers to the venture.

The joint venture will supply Allied-Lyons 6,000 pubs, Allied-Lyons said.

Allied-Lyons will contribute net assets of £265 million (\$458 million), and Carlsberg net assets of £245 million (\$421 million), Allied-Lyons said.

Operating profits of the interests, being contributed by Allied-Lyons to the venture totalled £58 million (\$100 million) in the year to March 2, while operating profits of the interests being contributed by Carlsberg to the venture totalled £44 million (\$76 million) in the year to Sept. 30.

The company declined to provide sales figures.

Bush urges Americans to buy houses, cars to spur economy

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President George Bush is trying to put a good face on gloom economic news by urging Americans to go out and buy a new home or car to get the sluggish economy perking again.

"Some of the liberal Democrats that control this Congress think the only chance they have to defeat me is to talk this country into hard times," Mr. Bush charged in an interview Friday with Houston television station KHOU.

"The lack of consumer confidence worries me, because if they hear all this bad news all the time, people are going to get gloomy about it," said Mr. Bush. "It's a good time to buy a house. It's a good time to buy a car."

Mr. Bush targeted his Democratic critics in Congress, singling out Senate majority leader George Mitchell, for the sharpest jabs.

The president charged Mr. Mitchell was trying to force him to veto a jobless benefits bill again for "demagogic" purposes.

"If he sends me down a bill that's going to bust the budget agreement, I'm going to veto it and send it right back," said Mr. Bush. "He is not going to dish it out and then be unable to take it."

"I refuse to catch his javelins anymore," Mr. Bush said.

He bluntly urged the Federal Reserve Friday to lower interest rates to boost the recovery, which Mr. Bush insisted was under way despite Friday's rise in the unemployment rate to 6.8 per cent and the first decline in eight months in the index of leading economic indicators.

"I don't want to be a rosy scenario man," said Mr. Bush. But he said the gross national product grew 2.4 per cent in the third quarter and the jobless rate is "substantially lower than it was in the heights of the last recession."

He predicted the economy will be "driving factor" in the 1992 elections.

Mr. Bush was basking in 90 per cent approval ratings earlier this year after the Gulf war. But his ratings have tumbled as the economy sputtered and Democrats charged he was spending too much time abroad and neglecting problems at home.

The United States got more bad news on its sluggish economy Friday as the government said unemployment had risen and the longer-term outlook showed no sign of improvement.

The bleak reports fuelled speculation that the Federal Reserve (Fed), the central bank, may be forced to cut interest rates again, possibly early next week, to give the stalled economy a kick to get it moving out of recession.

The jobless rate rose to 6.8 per cent in October from 6.7 per cent while payrolls unexpectedly fell, the Labour Department said in the government's first report of how the economy performed last month.

The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators, designed to forecast economic activity about six months into the future, slipped by 0.1 per cent in September after being unchanged in August. It was the first decline since the index fell 0.6 per cent in January.

The Fed's policy-making open market committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday to discuss the economy and interest rates.

The Fed has already cut the rate it charges member banks for loans four times since December.

Many economists had expected the Fed to cut the rate a half-point on Friday morning in response to the economic data, and now looked for a rate cut early next week.

"As far as the Fed is concerned, the handwriting is on the wall," said Ward McCarthy of Stone McCarthy Research Associates Inc.

Southwest Bank of St. Louis, often a rate trendsetter, trimmed the prime rate charged on loans to its best customers to 7.75 per cent from eight per cent. Major banks were expected to wait for a clear signal from the Fed before trimming their rates.

While the increase in the jobless rate had been expected, economists were surprised the number of jobs outside the farm sector fell by 1,000 instead of rising by 20,000 as had been anticipated. The Labour Department did say, however, that 48,000 jobs were added to payrolls in September rather than the 24,000 previously reported.

"The October labour market indicators show continued weakness in the demand for workers," said Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. "The nation's jobless rate, at 6.8 per cent, has essentially been in a holding pattern since March."

Edward McKelvey, senior economist at Goldman, Sachs Co. Inc., said the reports "raise considerable questions about the durability of the recovery."

While the data do not indicate the economy is slipping back into recession, "they certainly suggest the initial phase of the recovery failed to generate the kind of job growth that makes recoveries go forward," he said.

Many analysts were worried by signs that manufacturing, which had been one of the few bright spots in the economy, lost 32,000 jobs in October after losing 31,000 in September.

The poor labour market has weighed heavily on consumers, whose confidence has slipped dramatically in recent weeks.

The expectation of lower interest rates sent the dollar lower, while treasury bond prices rallied. But traders said a rate cut already had been built into stock prices, which recovered earlier losses.

The central bank acted last week to lower the federal funds rate, which banks charge each other for loans. The rate slipped to nearly five per cent from its target level of 5.25 per cent.

In other reports, the Commerce Department said new home sales fell by 12.9 per cent last month to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 446,000 units, the biggest monthly decline since a 13.2 per cent decline in February 1989.

The department also sharply revised downwards its estimate on August new home sales. Instead of a robust gain of 6.7 per cent, sales were up just 1.8 per cent.

The Commerce Department also said consumer incomes rose by 0.5 per cent in September after a 0.4 per cent August gain. Spending by consumers went up a relatively sturdy 0.9 per cent after an anaemic 0.1 per cent August improvement.

The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators, designed to forecast economic activity about six months into the future, slipped by 0.1 per cent in September after being unchanged in August. It was the first decline since the index fell 0.6 per cent in January.

The Fed's policy-making open market committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday to discuss the economy and interest rates.

Institutes forecast upturn for eastern Germany next year

BONN (R) — East Germany's economy has turned the corner and will stage a strong recovery next year, five leading research institutes and the German central bank have said.

But they warned that exaggerated wage agreements and high state deficits could still jeopardise the fragile upswing.

"The steep decline of the east German economy appears to have stopped," the institutes wrote in their annual autumn report on the economy.

"So far, unification has not overburdened the German economy but it could still do so," said Willi Leibritz of the Munich-based IFO Institutes as he presented the report.

The two Germanys merged their economies in July 1990, abruptly exposing east Germany's antiquated state firms to cutthroat competition on world markets.

The institutes forecast that the economy of the former communist state would expand by 12 per cent in 1992 after shrinking by 19.5 per cent this year and 13.4 per cent in 1990.

They expected west Germany's gross national product (GNP) to expand by a real 3.5 per cent in 1991 after 4.5 per cent in 1990, with growth slowing to two per cent in 1992.

"But this is not yet the broad-based strong recovery (in the east) everyone has been waiting for," Mr. Leibritz said.

"The driving forces for a self-supported growth process are still lacking. Too many activities are being stimulated by state funding, too many companies... are not finding their way to competitiveness and too many wage demands are being met which exceed the productivity levels of the east German economy," he noted.

The German central bank, the Bundesbank, came to a similar conclusion in its October report saying there had been no improvement in the east German labour market.

Both the Bundesbank and the institutes appealed to the Bonn government to rein in runaway deficits.

The institutes expected unemployment in east Germany to continue rising, averaging 18.9 per cent of the workforce in 1992 after 11.9 per cent in 1991. They lashed out at what they described as unreasonable wage demands by unions.

Elsewhere in their survey, they said west Germany's cost of living would rise by an average four per cent in 1992 after 3.5 per cent in 1991. Its inflation rate was 2.7 per cent in 1990.

The institutes expected the cost of living in east Germany to surge 12 per cent in both 1991 and 1992 after a decline of 2.7 per cent in 1990.

Georgians improvise amid shortages

TBILISI (AP) — Merab Shanidze does a brisk little business reselling used auto parts that people bring into his shop.

"We never ask where the parts come from," Mr. Shanidze says with a snicker. "We only sell them."

Shortages are a fact of life throughout the Soviet Union. There are ingenious ways around them and even ways to make them profitable. Some say the need for improvising is especially great now in Georgia, one of four Soviet republics that refused to sign a new economic treaty.

Georgia can't get enough auto parts, gasoline, heating oil and a lot of other things. Demand is high. So is theft.

"Finding a shock absorber (or) a transmission is one of the hardest things to do," Mr. Shanidze said last week. "Keeping them on your car is also difficult."

Eight republics signed the economic treaty on Oct. 18. The accord is designed to ensure they keep supplying each other with necessary goods, and its signers have threatened to reduce trade ties with republics that didn't sign.

Georgia's Prime Minister Visarion Gungushvili says that may already be happening. Shipments of refined petroleum products, which mostly come from Russia, have plunged, he said in a recent interview.

"We have not received one gallon, one drop of oil from Russia under existing agreements in the past week," he said. "A ship that was bound for the port of Batumi suddenly turned around."

Some Soviets say Georgia, one of the most fiercely independence-minded republics, has only itself to blame. Last month, the TASS news agency said Mr. Gungushvili ordered a ban on food, industrial goods and construction materials to other republics.

Mr. Gungushvili, however, insisted Georgia was keeping its commitments.

Whatever the reason, while Georgia tries to go its own way politically and economically, citizens are having trouble just getting around.

"It takes twice as long for a bus to come," said Gia Amiranashvili, 29, a lampshade maker who stood waiting for a bus with two dozen other people.

That's because half the buses are usually idle because of the gas shortage, said Alex Tavtavadze, the transportation ministry's economy chief.

He said the oil shortage could pose problems as demand increases at oil-fired electricity plants in Georgia this winter.

A slowdown in building materials from Russia also has halted reconstruction of thousands of homes damaged in the April 29 earthquake in Georgia that killed at least 114 people, Mr. Tavtavadze said.

Gas, cars and auto can be purchased, he said, but only at higher commercial rates, as opposed to the lower prices the republics charged each other before they began considering themselves separate countries.

But in some cases the shortages have produced booming alternative businesses. Many people get their gas from gypsy truckers who load up in Russia and become mobile filling stations in Tbilisi.

Recently, four tankers parked on a dusty lot serviced a stream of motorists, not only filling their tanks but canisters in their trunks. As a result, rear-end collisions here can be lethal.

News Corp unveils new financing plans

SYDNEY (R) — Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation has unveiled plans to raise 682 million dollars (\$36.7 million) to cut debt through a float of its Australian printing and magazine business and a new loan.

News Corporation said it would float 55 per cent of the new company, to be called Pacific Magazines and Printing Ltd., to raise 382 million dollars (\$300.6 million).

The international media group, which has to pay back a \$600 million bridging loan by February, will raise a further 300 million dollars (\$236 million) through a loan for Pacific.

It is the second major fund-raising exercise by News Corporation, whose debts totalled 10.7 billion dollars (\$8.4 billion) on June 30. Last month it announced a \$175 million share placement.

Analysts said the market would welcome the float by News Corporation, whose shares plunged to a six-year low of 3.19 dollars (\$2.5) in January on what chairman and chief executive Rupert Murdoch later described as a severe liquidity crisis.

Under the terms of the Pacific float, News Corporation is offering one Pacific share at 3.40 dollars (\$2.7) for every three shares or convertible notes held.

News Corporation, which posted a net loss of 392.88 million dollars (\$390.2 million) in the year to June 30, will retain 45 per cent or 92 million shares in the new company, and the public 112 million.

But Mr. Murdoch's family company Cruden Investments, which owns 43.25 per cent of News Corporation, will not be taking part. "Cruden Investments will not be taking up their rights," a spokeswoman told Reuters.

The shares will be offered first to Australian shareholders only.

In February News Corp secured an \$8.2 billion debt restructuring, including a \$600 million bridging loan which is due for repayment in February.

FOR RENT

Furnished studio consists of one bedroom, kitchen and bath. Location Shmelsari near Birds Garden. Annual rent. Tel: 667862

CAR FOR SALE

Lancia Delta 1988, excellent condition, customs paid, owner leaving for England. Tel: 644495

TWO DELUXE APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Location: 600 metres off 7th Circle, Airport Highway. 1st consists of: 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, very spacious sitting, dining rooms, 6x6 metre kitchen, oak wood, total area 360 metres. 2nd: three bedrooms, one maid's room, 3 baths, terraces, sitting, dining etc. Total area 340 metres. For information please call Mr. Madanat. Tel: 823200

Financial Markets

in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 1/11/91	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 31/10/91
Sterling Pound	1.7675	1.7395
Deutsche Mark	1.6445	1.6720
Swiss Franc	1.4435	1.4667
French Franc	5.6235	5.7145
Japanese Yen	129.75	130.98
European Currency Unit	1.2445	1.2235**

USD Per STG
** European Opening @ 8:30 a.m. GMT

Eurocurrency Interest Rates Date: 1/11/91

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	4.93	5.06	5.06	5.18
Sterling Pound	10.31	10.31	10.12	10.06
Deutsche Mark	8.93	9.25	9.25	9.25
Swiss Franc	7.87	8.12	8.25	8.18
French Franc	8.93	9.12	9.18	9.18
Japanese Yen	6.21	6.15	5.93	5.65
European Currency Unit	9.56	9.81	9.87	9.87

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Precious Metals Date: 1/11/91

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	355.75	6.90	Silver	4.055	.089

* 21 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 2/11/91

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.684	0.686
Sterling Pound	1.2080	1.2140
Deutsche Mark	0.4756	0.4777
Swiss Franc	0.4733	0.4757
French Franc	0.1216	0.1222
Japanese Yen	0.5269	0.5295
Dutch Guilder	0.3690	0.3708
Swedish Krona	0.1128	0.1134
Italian Lira	0.0555	0.0558
Belgian Franc	0.02017	0.02027

Per 100

Other Currencies Date: 2/11/91

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7850	1.7950
Lebanese Lira	.0772	.0777
Saudi Riyal	0.1821	0.1831
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-
Qatari Riyal	0.1855	0.1865
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7510	1.7610
UAE Dirham	0.1855	0.1865
Greek Drachma	.3620	.3700
Cypriot Pound	1.4775	1.4600

Per 100

CAS Indices for Amman Financial Market:

Index	23/10/91	Close	30/10/91	Close
All-Share	124.01		124.66	
Banking Sector	104.67		105.45	
Insurance Sector	125.21		125.08	
Industry Sector	153.58		154.00	
Services Sector	131.29		132.52	

December 31, 1990 = 100

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Adel Imam in **SHAMS AL ZANATI** (Arabic)

Shows: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 634144

PHILADELPHIA

HARD TO KILL

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Tel: 675571

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

'SOMERSAULT TIME' PLAY

Starring 'Abu Awwad Family'. After the great success it achieved continues its shows daily at 8:30 p.m. Please buy your tickets in advance

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

SNAKE EATER

Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Jordan Times Tel: 667171

Yeltsin says Russia can join world with new constitution

MOSCOW (R) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin said Saturday a new draft constitution for his republic would free Russia of ideology and enable it to become a full-fledged member of the world community.

Presenting the constitution to Russia's supreme legislature, Mr. Yeltsin said the document sought for the first time in seven decades of Soviet history to give priority to the individual and to human rights.

"The draft contains secure legal guarantees against totalitarianism, against supremacy of ideology and against violence being a state ideology," he told nearly 1,000 deputies in the Kremlin.

"A constitution adopted by a totalitarian society cannot be a basis for a new society. Adoption of the new constitution would enable Russia to join the world community as an equal."

Mr. Yeltsin was addressing the Congress of People's Deputies at the close of a week-long session which approved his radical plan to introduce a market economy and granted him vast powers to sweep away conservative opposition to it.

He views the new constitution as the centrepiece of his battle to ensure that Communist values discredited after last August's failed hardline coup against President Mikhail Gorbachev do not come to dominate Soviet society again.

The Communist Party, since suspended or banned throughout much of the country, remains legal and active in the Russian Parliament and Mr. Yeltsin can expect considerable opposition to the reforms.

The Russian leader, hero of resistance to the coup, said adoption of the constitution was vital to his radical reforms, brought in

after he was accused of inaction in the weeks following the collapse of the plot.

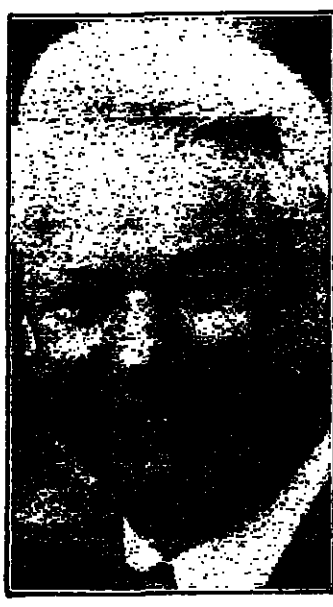
"For the first time, a Russian constitution does not make an individual subject to the state," he said.

"Neither the Communist Party, nor the nation, nor any other party, but rather the individual himself is the supreme value. Observance of human rights is the main task of the state."

He suggested the constitution could be put to a republican referendum, the easiest way of parrying opposition to its provisions.

Some speakers in the chamber immediately spoke out against the document, which is subject to parliamentary revision.

"The draft is absolutely unacceptable from both a conceptual and moral standpoint," one deputy said.



Boris Yeltsin

Russia 'ready to deport' Honecker

HAMBURG (R) — Russia is prepared to deport former East German Communist leader Erich Honecker if Bonn applies for his return to face trial, the Soviet republic's justice minister said.

Nicolaï Fyodorov told the Bild newspaper that if Honecker's return to Russia for Mr. Honecker's return, the republic would begin the process of extradition.

"The core of the matter is that Honecker will be sent back there, since he was illegally brought here," Mr. Fyodorov was quoted as saying.

Mr. Honecker, wanted in Germany on manslaughter charges arising from shoot-to-kill orders to guards at the Berlin Wall, was spirited out of eastern Germany this year and taken to Moscow for medical treatment.

"His transportation out of the

former East Germany severely upset Germany's legal system. His entry (into Russia) was illegal," Mr. Fyodorov was quoted as saying in remarks to be published in Saturday's edition of Bild.

"He must be removed from the territory of sovereign Russia," the minister said.

Asked what the republic would do if Mr. Honecker refused to return voluntarily to Germany, Mr. Fyodorov said:

"If he doesn't agree with his repatriation, we will approach the relevant legal organs to deport him — in other words the Interior Ministry and the KGB."

The comments appeared to be an about-face from last week, when Mr. Fyodorov denied reports Russia was planning to extradite Honecker to Germany, bypassing the Soviet Justice

Ministry. German Justice Minister Klaus Kinkel said after a visit to Moscow last week Soviet authorities had shown understanding for Bonn's argument that 79-year-old Honecker should be returned. But he received no assurance of cooperation.

Mr. Honecker, East German leader for almost two decades until forced to resign by popular protests in October 1989, said in a television interview last month he was willing to return only if authorities dropped all charges against him.

In the Bild interview, Mr. Fyodorov stressed that although there was no extradition treaty between Bonn and Moscow, the Germans should make a legal application to Russia.

Vietnam, U.S. discuss MIA issue

BANGKOK (AP) — Vietnamese and U.S. experts have met to discuss ways of speeding the accounting of Americans missing from the Vietnam War, the official Voice of Vietnam radio said Saturday.

It said the two sides met Wednesday and Friday in Hanoi and discussed ways to implement an Oct. 2 agreement between Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and Gen. John W. Vessey, a special U.S. presidential envoy.

The broadcast said the talks were frank and "yielded positive results," but did not say if they agreed on any specific ways to speed up the search for some 1,600 Americans listed as missing in action or MIA, in Vietnam. The war ended in a 1975 Communist victory over the U.S.-backed South Vietnam government.

The radio Foreign Ministry official, Le Bang, has said the 15th and largest joint U.S.-Vietnamese MIA search is scheduled this month.

He said six American teams will investigate reports of live Americans sighted since the war, excavate a plane crash site, identify remains and work on high priority cases.

Hanoi wants to end the U.S. embargo against Vietnam and restore normal diplomatic ties with its former enemy in hopes of receiving international aid for its battered economy. But the United States has said that progress in resolving the fates of MIAs is a prerequisite for normalising relations.

Last April, Vietnam agreed to let the United States open an MIA office in Hanoi, the capital.

The Vietnamese government desperately wants diplomatic relations with the United States and critics as too long and unfair the normalisation plan Washington has presented.

"We are hoping for the best but at the same time we are still very cautious because experience has shown us if we meet one condition (to normalisation) the U.S. imposes another," said Mr. Le Bang in an interview.

Expectations were heightened when Washington announced it would begin high-level normalisation talks with Vietnam this month.

Fighting flares again around Dubrovnik

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia (R) — The Yugoslav army and Croatian rebels, fighting for the mediaeval tourist port of Dubrovnik, battled with machineguns around the city's outskirts Saturday.

Sporadic gunfire could be heard in towns and villages about a kilometre from the city centre during the morning and in the hills overlooking the besieged port.

The shooting followed renewed heavy shelling by the army and navy Friday, pounding Croatian militia positions around the residential districts of Gruz and Lapad.

The luxury Hotel Palas, on the tip of the Lapad peninsula a kilometre from the old town centre, was hit five times by artillery from land and sea.

A woman and four children were killed in a car crash when they tried to flee the army shelling Friday.

Some 50,000 men, women and children have been trapped in the city for more than a month by an army and navy blockade in a campaign to force the surrender of rebel Croatian militiamen.

Fighting was reported elsewhere around Croatia Saturday with artillery, multiple-rocket launchers, planes and mortars. Croatian Radio said MiG fighters bombed and rocketed Osijek, 50 kilometre south of the Hungarian border, as well as the town of Grubisno Polje and a nearby village.

Heavy fighting was also reported in Vukovar, a Danube River town where 15,000 Croats have been holding out against an army siege for more than two months.

After a week-long truce in Dubrovnik the army told civilians on Friday to stay away from Croatian militia positions, saying its new policy was to return fire from the city vigorously.

"We advise people to avoid areas from which militiamen are shooting at the army because we will reply fiercely. Only the old town will be spared," Colonel Lukic, an army spokesman, told a news conference in nearby Trepnje.

Croatia, a predominantly Roman Catholic republic of 4.5 million people, declared itself independent from Yugoslavia on June 25.

That sparked an uprising by the republic's 600,000 Orthodox Serbs, who have been backed by the Serbian-led army in fighting which has left more than 2,500 dead since June.

World attention has focused on Dubrovnik because of its beautiful mediaeval and renaissance walled centre which has made it a favourite attraction for foreign tourists.

The United States, Britain, France, Italy and the United Nations criticise the army last week for a campaign that has caused widespread damage to surrounding villages and woodlands.

While the army appeared determined to carry out its vow to disarm Croatian rebels in Dubrovnik, the government of Serbia was debating whether to accept a European Community ultimatum.

The EC, trying to keep the fighting from erupting into a full civil war in the country of 23.5 million people, has put forward a plan to rearrange the Yugoslav state set up in 1918.

Chiluba sworn in as new Zambia president

LUSAKA (R) — Frederick Chiluba, a 48-year-old trade union leader, was sworn in Saturday as Zambia's president following the election defeat of veteran President Kenneth Kaunda.

Chief Justice Anel Silungwe administered the oath of office in front of the two-storey red brick high court house in Lusaka.

Mr. Chiluba, a diminutive figure standing only five feet (1.5 metres) tall, swore into a lowered microphone to uphold the constitution and the law "without fear, favour or ill will."

The swearing-in, watched by thousands of euphoric Zambians, took place at noon (1000 GMT) as a cooling breeze swept the normally sweltering southern African capital.

Hours earlier, Mr. Kaunda had conceded defeat in a graceful broadcast in which he also said he intended to continue working in the opposition.

Kaunda's defeat by an overwhelming margin in Thursday's presidential and parliamentary elections marked the first time a top African statesman had been ousted by popular vote — and departed gracefully.

"True to my word, I would like to congratulate President Frederick Chiluba sincerely," Mr. Kaunda told the country in a broadcast about two hours before the 48-year-old trade union leader was to be sworn in.

Thousands of jubilant Zambians flashing the thumb-and-finger sign of Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) converged on the high court for the swearing-in ceremony.

Mr. Kaunda, 67, and his United National Independence Party (UNIP) had held uninterrupted power since independence from Britain in 1964. Mr. Kaunda bent to overwhelming popular demand late last year to end 17 years of single-party rule, opening the way for Mr. Chiluba's landslide victory.

With vote counting still under way, UNIP had won only a handful of places in the 150-seat parliament, while Mr. Chiluba's domination of the presidential



Kenneth Kaunda

poll was even greater.

"As I leave state house to leave for my farm (in northern province) ... I would like to thank all Zambians who made it possible for me to serve them in many capacities before and after independence," Mr. Kaunda said in his broadcast.

"I tried to do my best for Zambia and if I failed in any way it is not because I did not try to do my utmost for the people of the nation," he said.

"This election demonstrates the nature of multi-party politics: You win some and you lose some. This is not the end of the world."

He added that "in a few days I shall return and with my people will begin to look at strategy and prepare to be the opposition."

Mr. Kaunda leaves a considerable legacy of problems. Zambia is virtually bankrupt with a foreign debt of \$7.8 billion hanging over its 7.8 million people.

Mr. Chiluba and his government faced tough and unpopular decisions to get the economy on track and win the confidence of the international donor community.

The new president, at a late night news conference Friday in which he announced Mr. Kaunda had conceded, called on Zambians to respect their defeated leader.

"He is the founding father of our nation and he must remain in our hearts ... he has a place and we must ensure nothing is done to harass him, he is one of us ... he must feel he is a Zambian among Zambians."

Both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Chiluba said the Zambian elections and the peaceful transition of power could act as a model for other Third World nations moving to political pluralism.

Officials from neighbouring Angola and Mozambique, former Marxist states that plan to hold multi-party elections next year, attended as observers.

Burmese Nobel laureate ill after hunger strike

BANGKOK (R) — An exiled Burmese opposition group said Saturday that Nobel Peace prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi was critically ill in Rangoon after going on hunger strike.

The opposition National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma said in a statement it was concerned about the condition of the detained opposition leader since she began a fast eight days ago.

It said Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi, 46, had stopped eating after the Burmese military government refused to let her see a visiting United Nations human rights team last month.

Diplomats in Rangoon, said they were extremely sceptical about the report of the hunger strike.

"I have always been extremely sceptical about anything the parallel government puts out. I don't believe they have any access to information about Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi that would not otherwise leak out here," one said.

"There has been no untoward activity around her house. There has been no such story going around in Rangoon."

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest since 1989.

Geir Lundestad, director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, said in Oslo Friday that Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi had started a hunger strike after the terms of her house arrest became more restrictive but he did not know if it was continuing.

"The conditions of her house arrest have become stricter. The soldiers who used to be stationed outside the family home were moved inside and she started a hunger strike against this," Mr. Lundestad said.

"She started the hunger strike earlier this year, before the prize was awarded."

Dr. Lundestad said she had learned of the Nobel award and was delighted by the news but concerned by the harsh conditions of her isolation and by the situation on her country.

Mobutu, opposition appoint rival governments

KINSHASA, Zaire (AP) — A defiant President Mobutu Sese Seko and opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi appointed rival governments Friday, and two Western ambassadors met with the opposition to show their support.

Belgian paratroopers guarded foreigners on the last day of an evacuation from this strife-torn nation and prepared to pull out, despite fears that Mr. Mobutu's troops would kill opponents.

A Belgian diplomat said all paratroopers have been withdrawn from the interior of this central African nation. The diplomat said they would begin leaving Kinshasa Saturday and the last units would leave Zaire by Tuesday.

France and Belgium have been pressuring Mr. Mobutu to share power or step down.

Instead, Zaire's ruler for 26 years appointed a 33-member government led by Bernardin Mungul-Diakha, a man once jailed for embezzling state funds. Mr. Mungul-Diakha was named prime minister after Mr. Mobutu fired Mr. Tshisekedi last week.

All major Western envoys ignored the brief ceremony at which the new government was installed at N'Sele, 30 kilometres away from Kinshasa where Mr. Mobutu has been staying on a secured boat.

Instead, the ambassadors of Belgium, Zaire's former coloniser, and France met with Mr. Tshisekedi after he appointed his shadow government. His 18-member cabinet, drawn from the opposition Sacred Union Coalition, duplicated most members of the government Mr. Mobutu fired last week.

Belgium and France have refused to back Mr. Mungul-Diakha, saying his government did not have the support needed to lead Zaire to democracy.

At Friday's meeting, Mr. Tshisekedi repeated an opposition call for Belgian troops to stay in the country to avert a feared massacre by Mr. Mobutu's troops.

Mr. Tshisekedi called for the army to "side with the people." He also asked citizens to remain calm and civil servants to cooperate with his government.

"We will use all legal means to get people to support the Sacred Union government," he said, emphasising his resistance to Mr. Mobutu's rule was non-violent.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Student kills 4, then himself, in U.S.

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP) — A student upset about not getting an academic honour shot and killed four people Friday at the University of Iowa before fatally shooting himself, a school official said. Two other people were critically wounded, authorities said. The dead included faculty members and a student who had won the honour. The gunman was identified as Gang Lu, a graduate student in physics from China, said Ann Rhodes, vice president of university affairs. He had filed a complaint with the school's Academic Affairs Office because his dissertation wasn't nominated for an academic award, she said. Lu shot three members of the school's Physics and Astronomy Departments and another graduate student from China in one classroom, then went to the administration building and shot an associate vice president for academic affairs and a staff member. Ms. Rhodes said.

21 killed in South Korean bus crash

SEOUL (R) — Twenty-one South Koreans were killed Saturday when a bus taking them to a wedding skidded off a bridge and plunged five metres into a mountain valley, police said. The driver and about 20 passengers were injured in the crash near the eastern town of Inje. A police spokesman said 17 people died on the spot and four others in hospital. Yonhap News Agency said police and soldiers helped in rescue work after the accident, which occurred in thick fog. Police said a brake failure might have caused the crash.

Huge blast reported in North Korea

SEOUL (R) — A South Korean military observation post has reported a huge explosion and flames in a North Korean town near the border between the two Koreas, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Saturday. The spokesman said the ministry was unable to determine what caused the blast at Pyongyang seven kilometres north of the military demarcation line in the early hours of Wednesday. "Taking into account the scale of the flames and sound, it is believed that there was an explosion either in a large-scale armoury or an oil storage tank," the spokesman said.

Roh losing popularity, survey says

SEOUL (R) — South Korean President Roh Tae-woo's public approval rating has plunged to the lowest level in three years amid concern over the nation's growing economic problems, according to a survey. Only 15.2 per cent of 1,500 people polled said Mr. Roh was doing well compared to 25.4 per cent in a similar survey in January. Mr. Roh's plummeting popularity comes at an awkward political moment with South Korea facing major elections next year. Mr. Roh cannot succeed himself but he intends to guide his ruling party to continued dominance. Both surveys were jointly conducted by the influential Chosun Ilbo newspaper and Korea Survey (Gallup) polls. "President Roh's public support rating this time is the lowest since we began conducting such polls three years ago," the newspaper said.

Cuba denounces U.S. war games

HAVANA (R) — Cuba Friday denounced U.S. war games and evacuation exercises which it said have speeded up since Oct. 1 at the American military base at Guantanamo, on the Caribbean island's southeastern coast. "Since that date, Washington has built up its military equipment in the enclave... under the pretext of the situation created by the coup in Haiti," the Cuban News Agency Prensa Latina said Friday, quoting an editorial in the Communist Party daily Granma. It said that last month staged a mock evacuation, presumably of disaffected Cubans, "inciting the nearby Cuban population to illegally abandon the country." The editorial said U.S. planes and helicopters violated Cuban airspace between Oct. 23 and Oct. 25, flying over Cuban troops, in one instance. It said Cuba's External Relations Ministry had filed off a complaint on Oct. 26 to the U.S. interests section in Havana, which declined any comment Friday.

9 killed in Indian firework blast

NEW DELHI (R) — At least nine people were killed and 10 injured in an explosion in a fireworks factory Saturday in the southern state of Kerala, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The news agency said the blast occurred at Mavelikkara town when firecrackers were being manufactured for Diwali, the Hindu festival of lights. It did not give details.

Marcos' son arrested in Philippines, posts bail

MANILA (R) — The son of ousted Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos was arrested briefly on charges of tax evasion Saturday, but was later released after posting bail, his lawyer said.

Lawyer Antonio Coronel said Ferdinand Marcos Jr., the first member of the Marcos family to return after almost six years in exile, voluntarily gave himself up to police, and was detained for about one hour.

Mr. Marcos flew back to the Philippines on Thursday from Singapore, ahead of the scheduled arrival of the ex-president's widow, Imelda Marcos Monday.

"We heard they were intending to arrest him within 48 hours, so I accompanied him to the (police) and he voluntarily surrendered," Mr. Coronel told reporters.

He was fingerprinted and released on bail of 50,000 pesos (\$1,850) after signing his arrest warrant at Camp Crame Police Headquarters.

"Now the judge can set the date for his trial and arraignment," Mr. Coronel stated.

Mr. Marcos gave himself up after returning to Manila from a trip to his northern home province of Ilocos Norte, his late father's stronghold, where he was mobbed by thousands of supporters and hailed as a possible future president.

Scraming women tried to pull Mr. Marcos Jr. from his car and crowds cheered him as he toured town after town in his father's home province of Ilocos Norte, 400 kilometres north of Manila.

Thousands of people flashing V-for-victory signs lined the streets to catch a glimpse of him as his 60-car convoy drove by. Some had put up banners saying "the future president" and "we love the Marcos family."

"I'm very happy. I love it," the younger Marcos said during a break in his tour which resembled a campaign for a seat in the Philippine Congress.

He did not say if he would run for office in general elections set for May 1992, but said he would consult his late father's

ters in the province before deciding.

He was the first member of the Marcos family to return to the Philippines since the 1986 revolt which ended his father's 20-year rule.

He said he had come back to prepare for the burial of his father, whose remains have been kept in a refrigerated crypt in Honolulu, Hawaii, since he died in 1989.

In Ilocos Norte, supporters waved small red, white and blue flags of the late president's New Society Movement (KDI) political party, which was decimated when Corason Aquino was swept to power in the bloodless 1986 revolt.

Mr. Marcos said it was time for Filipinos to bury the legacy of his father's rule and start afresh.

He flew Friday to his father's hometown of Batangas where he kissed the coffin of his grandmother as the people hailed him as the future head of state.

would have wanted to see," Mr. Marcos declared as tears lined the corners of his eyes.

The air-conditioned remains of Josefa Marcos have laid unburied for more than three years in a family mausoleum because the family wants the late president and his mother buried together.

The government has filed tax evasion charges and at least two civil cases against Mr. Marcos Jr. He is one of the Marcos family members named in more than 30 civil cases filed by the government to recover punitive damages of up to \$100 billion for alleged ill-gotten wealth.

Ferdinand Jr. has dismissed the cases as political harassment.

Meanwhile, an exuberant Imelda Marcos, heading home after six years in exile, said she may defy the Philippines government and take back to Manila the body of her late husband, the country's former president.

If she does so, it could scuttle her trip back.

COLUMN 8

Prince says no excuse to harm environment

BANGKOK (AP) — Britain's Prince Philip has said that industrialists in the last century were unaware they were harming the environment, but people today no longer have any such excuse. The prince, in Bangkok to receive an honorary degree for his work in protecting wildlife and the environment, said new technologies allow industry to reduce its impact on the environment. "Designers and manufacturers can no longer escape their responsibility by pleading ignorance," he said. "There is no longer any excuse for owners and shareholders to be unaware of the potential (harm) their developments will cause if they do not specify in advance that the design must incorporate cleaner technology," he said. "These technologies exist," he added. "It just takes the will to see that they are designed into the system." He said people need to see their direct connection with the environment and understand how they can make a difference, but "the power to make the critical decisions rests with people who are professionally engaged in activities that impact on the natural environment."

3 men flogged publicly for adultery

LAHORE (R) — Three Pakistani men found guilty of adultery were publicly flogged Friday in a stadium packed with thousands of people chanting Allah-O-Akbar (God is Greatest). The flogging, carried out in the Punjab town of Okara after the Muslim Friday prayers, was reminiscent of public floggings during the martial law rule of the late military ruler Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq. The witnesses said 20 of the men were given 30 strokes and seven years imprisonment, while the third received five strokes and five years in jail. Public floggings are carried out occasionally in Pakistan's tribal areas, but this was the first since the mid-1980s in the settled parts of the country. The crowd chanted Allah-O-Akbar when the first stroke of the long cane came down on one of the men, witnesses said. The right arm of the man who carried out the punishment was tied at the elbow to restrict his arm movement as prescribed under Islamic injunctions, jail authorities said. "All of them (convicts) walked up to the jail bus after being flogged," one official said.

Ancient coins unearthed in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong workers excavating a site for a new yacht club have unearthed thousands of ancient Chinese coins up to 1,400 years old, the South China Morning Post newspaper said Saturday. It said a workman's pick pierced a clay pot filled with some 2,400 coins, believed to be the biggest cache found in the British colony to date. They are from the Sui, Tang and Song dynasties spanning the years 581 to 1297 A.D. The last major finds were of 300 coins in 1980 and another thousand in 1962, archaeologist William Meacham said. He said Chinese people used to bury money for safety or possibly out of superstition. Hong Kong Museum of History specialists are examining the coins.

Cash-shrout Irish Army shout 'bang' on exercise

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish army's budget is so low that reserve soldiers have to shout "bang bang" on exercises because they have no live ammunition, an opposition deputy told parliament. Madeleine Taylor-Quinn said morale was very low and there was no cash to load guns for target practice. Defence Minister Brendan Daly did not deny her claim in parliament but insisted that morale in the reserve force was "quite high."

Bangladesh port on snake alert after guerrillas kill 22 cobras

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (R) — Guards at Bangladesh's Chittagong Port killed 22 cobras in a den at a housing estate for port workers, police said. The cobras were found Thursday by children. Security guards dug up a cave and killed 22 snakes. Two escaped. Many residents slept elsewhere, fearing the snakes that escaped might return. About 1,600 Bangladeshis are killed by snakes each year, according to the institute of public health.

